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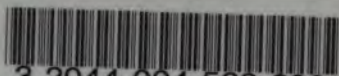
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THE
BATTLE OF MALDON

AND
1237
SHORT POEMS FROM THE 64
SAXON CHRONICLE

EDITED WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES
AND GLOSSARY

BY

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The Belles-Lettres Series

SECTION I

ENGLISH LITERATURE

FROM ITS BEGINNING TO THE YEAR 1100

GENERAL EDITOR

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Introduction

I

THE craft of the *scop* was valued as highly among the Anglo-Saxons of Britain as it was among Continental Teutons, and his work was ever sure of cordial welcome wherever the English tongue was understood. The *Song of Beowulf* and the fragmentary *Fight at Finnsburh* do not, we may be sure, represent more than a small fraction of the cycles of heroic poems that rose and flourished in Northumbria in the centuries following the settlement in Britain of the Angles and Saxons. The *Beowulf* itself is but a single member of such a cycle, though doubtless an important one, and presupposes in its hearers a familiarity with other songs closely linked to it. Of such songs the *Fight at Finnsburh* is the sole surviving example.

Yet few as are the fragments that have come down to us of that glorious body of epic verse, we are rich indeed compared with the other Germanic races. The old Icelandic sagas contain the materials for many epic poems, but they were at best only vivid narratives in prose. Even when a gentler faith than that of Thunar and Wodan had claimed our rugged forefathers, the old songs of the race-heroes retained their charm; the joy in the familiar formulæ and consecrated mystic words was no less keen during many generations. The fierce tone

of the older heathen poetry was softened by later Christian adapters and reciters to suit the changed spirit of the time, but their pious interpolations sound strangely out of place in the grim songs of war. Next, the national genius for epic narration came to be employed on the events recorded in the Old and New Testaments, and as was to be expected in a land where, during the dark ages of its history, the only refuges of culture and learning were the monasteries, most of the epic poetry of the Anglo-Saxons belongs to this class. Even this form of inspiration, however, had ceased long before Alfred the Great was born, and the living source seemed to have dried up. In the long struggle against the Northmen the monks had ample materials indeed, but scant leisure for the cultivation of epic poetry, in times when monasteries were often in flames and monks in flight. They continued nevertheless to copy out and lovingly study and cherish the older poetry, and even imitated it, for more than two centuries longer.

With this gradual dying out of the traditional legend-poetry went the awakening and development of a new form of epic narrative. At the close of the tenth century, when the final scenes were enacting before England fell entirely under Danish dominion, there was composed a short epic poem like and yet not like its predecessors; like in its forms, with the old alliterative metre, the old formulæ, but unlike in subject, tone and conception. The *Battle of Maldon* treats not of legendary heroes of the Germanic races but of an actual historical personage, an English hero and patriot, fallen in battle against the foreign invader a very short time before the poem was made. A single event in contemporary history is here described with hardly suppressed emotion by one who knew his hero and loved him. There is none of

the allusiveness and excursiveness of the *Beowulf*; we have here not a member of an epic cycle but an independent song. Very striking is the absence of ornament from the *Battle of Maldon*; all is plain, blunt, stern.¹ Yet this directness, this simplicity produce on the hearer or reader a deeper effect than mere verbosity would have done. Like *Beowulf* in the older poem, *Byrhtnoth* here fills the central position; his noble figure emerges from the general cowardice of England's rulers with their tribute-paying to greedy Danes. The venerable leader rides up and down marshalling and encouraging his little force hastily summoned from plough and herd; then he dismounts among his own immediate retainers and the fight begins. When he falls his faithful henchmen vow to avenge his death. One after the other they appear before us, say their word, hurl their spear or deal their sword-stroke, and so perish. The cowardice of a few merely acts as a foil to the devotion of the majority. Loyalty to one's friend and lord; in this consists the predominant "note" of the poem. We think of the faithful *Wiglaf* who stands by *Beowulf* when the other followers have deserted him, terrified by the fiery breath of the dragon. "Germanic poetry can show no fairer nor more powerful picture of true loyalty, and what Tacitus wrote (of the ancient Germans) is fully justified: 'Base it is for a chief to be less brave than his followers; base too for these not to equal the valour of their leader. But it is a lifelong infamy, it is utterly shameful, when the followers leave their dead lord on the field of battle.'"²

When we reach the end of the poem we are out of

¹ Zernial points out that the epithet *heard* occurs twelve times in the poem.

² Zernial, *Das Lied von Byrhtnoth's Fall*.

breath; there remains with us a vision of flying darts, of brandished swords, sounds as of breastplates hacked, of cries and groans, while over all wheel the raven and the eagle. There remains too a feeling of pride in the old patriot and of admiration for the doomed bands of devoted men. And our pride and admiration are not wasted; for all we have read really happened. To the question Who was the author of the poem, no answer can be given, but we may venture a guess as to what manner of man he was. There is reason for believing that he was either himself an eyewitness of the fight or else had the details from eyewitnesses. He cannot have actually taken part in the fighting, or else he would not have reproached the fugitives.¹ His use of the words *gebyrde ic* seems to favour the supposition that he was not an eyewitness, which is further confirmed by the absence of any words implying his presence.² More likely than not he may have been one of the Ely monks to whom Byrhtnoth had been so good a friend and patron. Perhaps too he may have been one of that sad band that went to the field of battle when the slaughter was over and the Northmen gone, and brought back for honourable burial in their monastery the headless body of their benefactor.

The poem is undoubtedly meant for oral delivery and presupposes in its hearers a knowledge of the events and persons it mentions, and this explains why only certain isolated moments in the action are brought into prominence. In its language the *Battle of Maldon* has much affinity with the *Song of Beowulf*, but more perhaps with the Old English sacred epic poetry. There are but few compound words, however, no similes, and only six

¹ Liebermann, *Archiv f. d. St. d. neueren Sprachen*, cl.

² *Ibid.*

Kenningar,¹ but epic formulæ are numerous.² The versification exhibits not a few violations of the rules of alliterative verse, though the purity of the actual alliteration is preserved. Rhyme³ is employed to some extent.

Nowhere can the decay of the old poetry be better seen than in the songs scattered up and down the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Even the longest and best written of their number, the *Battle of Brunanburh*, is but a simulacrum, a ghost of the older epos; the others are not even ghosts, they are caricatures. We may indeed admire the skill with which the traditional phraseology is used. In metrical technique these poems surpass the *Battle of Maldon*; in substance they are far beneath it. They are evidently mere products of monkish learning inserted in the annals instead of prose entries, and thus from the first were intended to be read. But in one respect they are nearer to the *Battle of Maldon* than to the older epic poetry; they deal with actual historical events and persons with which their authors were contemporary. To what slavish extent these topical songs, as they may be called, imitate the older poetry will be realized when we find that nearly fifty per cent. of the half-verses of the *Battle of Brunanburh* are to be found in earlier poems. There is only one perfect rhyme.

Very different from these songs, constructed on the traditional alliterative system of versification, are certain other metrical entries in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Here a new metre and a new style of writing emerge for the first time in the history of English literature. What separates these songs from those written in faultless

¹ Ll. 69 *æthere*, 96 *welwulfas*, 262 *garberend*, 278 *stungfan*, 290 *beahgufan*, 297 *feorhhus*.

² Ll. 83, 168, 236, 272, 308, &c.

³ In ll. 17, 19a, 20a, 42, 47, 88b, 89a, 167a, 168a, 260, 265, 271, 282, 309.

alliterative verse is not so much the rudeness of their metre, which indeed is of a different type, as their popular tone. The monks who wrote them have clearly lost touch with the metrical tradition. Wishing to write annals in verse they use the metre most familiar to them, that of the people's song; the words used are still those of the classical tongue, mixed, however, with popular elements. We are thus at a point in our literature where new forces are beginning to operate, new forms are beginning to clothe utterance. These songs of "irregular" metre mark the transition from the Old English or Anglo-Saxon into the earliest Middle English poetry such as we find it in the *Brut* of Layamon, and as it might have continued to be, had not the influence of Norman models overpowered these feeble native beginnings.

As all three classes of the later Anglo-Saxon poetry thus differ among themselves, we may infer that their respective authors belonged to different social classes. The poet of the *Battle of Maldon*, for instance, shows a Christian spirit, but his poem is entirely secular and heroic. The authors of the imitative annal-poems were evidently monks learned in the older poetical lore, who were connected with the royal court, and they made it their business to sing the praises of the English Kings. Æthelstan, Edmund, Edgar, Edward the Confessor, and Harold; all these names appear. The poems of the third class were neither courtly nor learned, and at least two of them were written at periods subsequent to the dates under which they were entered.¹

¹ Abegg, *Zur Entwicklung der liter. Dicht. b. d. Angelsachsen.*

II

A. Apart from the poem our sources of information regarding the battle of Maldon are very meagre. In the Parker MS. of the Anglo-Saxon chronicle there occurs the following entry under the date 993:—

“In this year came Unlaf with ninety-three ships to Stan [Folkstone], and laid waste the country round about, and from there he went to Sandwich and so on to Ipswich and harried all the country. And then he came to Maldon where the ealdorman Byrhtnoth with his force came to meet him and fought against him. And they slew the ealdorman there and were masters of the field of battle, and afterwards peace was made with them and the King received him at the Bishop's hands.”

The other MSS. of the Chronicle also mention very briefly that Byrhtnoth was slain at Maldon, but the entries here are in each case under the date 991. It seems better to adopt the earlier date, which is confirmed by the late Ramsey history; the Parker MS. confuses the events of two distinct invasions. Moreover no documents bearing Byrhtnoth's signature are found of a date later than 990. In the *Life* of Oswald, Archbishop of York, written a few years after the battle of Maldon, Byrhtnoth's heroism and death are alluded to in the following passage:—

“Not many months after [a battle against the Danes in Wessex], there took place in the east of this famous district another heroic battle, in which the renowned general Byrhtnoth distinguished himself with his fellow-soldiers. Who has sufficient elegance of diction to relate how gloriously, how heroically, how gallantly he incited his officers to the combat? There he stood, his lofty form towering above the rest; not Aaron nor Hur strengthened his arm, but the love of the Lord so variously manifested; for indeed the man was worthy thereof. With his right arm he dealt blow on blow, unmindful of the swan-like whiteness of his head,

for his alms and holy masses protected him. With his left arm he defended himself, forgetting his bodily weakness, for his prayers and good actions sustained him. And when the noble leader beheld the enemy charging and his own men bravely fighting and slaying great numbers of them, he began to fight gallantly for his country. Of the enemy and on our side was slain a countless multitude; Byrhtnoth fell; the rest fled. The Danes suffered prodigious loss; scarcely had they men enough left to man their ships."

This flowery passage unfortunately does not add to what we learn from the Chronicle, but such as it is, we have in it a nearly contemporary and therefore valuable confirmation of the latter. Of course it is possible that the writer may have been acquainted with the poem, though he makes no mention of it.

Much later accounts of Byrhtnoth's last battle as well as of his march to the battle are found in the Histories of Ramsey and Ely, both written probably not earlier than the middle of the twelfth century. A translation of the two passages will be found in the Appendix to the Introduction, p. xvii. Freeman is of opinion that both these monkish chronicles are "mixed up with a good deal of fable."¹ Referring to the story of the hospitality shown by the monks of Ely to Byrhtnoth to the detriment of the rival monastery, he says: "This is hardly history; we recognize too clearly the stories of Gideon and the elders of Succoth and of David and Abiathar the Priest . . . It is hard to see how a march to Maldon from any part of Brihtnoth's government could lead him by either Ramsey or Ely. The Ely history escapes this difficulty by making him Earl of the Northumbrians instead of the East-Saxons and by making two battles instead of one."² Our sense of probability is further offended by the mention of fourteen days for the duration of the fight. The

¹ *Norman Conquest*, I, 624.

² *Ibid.*

story of Byrhtnoth making his will on the field of battle just before expiring, though creditable to monkish ingenuity, is hardly convincing. The historian of Ely tries hard to make a victory of Byrhtnoth's defeat, in contrast to the uncompromising words of the *Life of Oswald*, "Byrhtnoth fell, the rest fled." Another minor objection is that Wulfsige was not made abbot of Ely until after Byrhtnoth's death.

Florence of Worcester under date 991 mentions the battle, Byrhtnoth's death and the victory of the Danes. The loss on both sides, he says, was very heavy. According to him the leaders of the Danes were Justin (the Norse Iosteinn) and Guthmund son of Steita. Henry of Huntingdon also has a short notice of Byrhtnoth's death.

Of Byrhtnoth's life we know but little. From the poem (l. 92) we learn that he was the son of Byrht-helm, whom Freeman inclines to identify with Byrhtnoth the Thane, to whom a grant of land was made by King Edgar in 967. Byrhtnoth, the hero of the poem, was the uncle of another famous man, Æthelwine, caldorman of East Anglia, whom he joined in supporting the cause of the monks against the Mercian caldorman Ælfhere, who desired to replace them with secular clergy. Byrhtnoth married Ælflæd, daughter of Ælfgar, his predecessor in the caldormanship of Essex. From his wife's sister, Æthelflæd, widow of King Edmund II, Byrhtnoth inherited large bequests of property which, on his death, passed to his widow. The latter left lands and ecclesiastical furniture and vestments to the monastery of Ely, "where my lord's body rests." She is further said to have left the monastery a tapestry portraying her husband's exploits. There are charters extant with Byrhtnoth's signature, and mention of him is made in others.

Regarding the site of the battle of Maldon we cannot do better than give Freeman's account, taken from his admirable description of the battle, based on the poem¹ :—

"The battle took place near the town of Maldon, on the banks of the tidal river Panta, now called the Black-water. The town lies on a hill ; immediately at its base flows one branch of the river, while another, still crossed by a mediæval bridge, flows at a little distance to the north. The Danish ships seem to have lain in the branch nearest to the town and their crews must have occupied the space between the two streams, while Brihtnoth came to the rescue from the north. He seems to have halted on the spot now occupied by the church of Heybridge, having both streams between him and the town."

That the Northmen were to the south of the men of Essex is confirmed by a line (134) of the poem where "the seafarer sends a spear from the south." Elsewhere (l. 97) we are told that "the host of wikings crossed westward over Panta," a statement which seems to imply that the armies were not at first opposite to each other, or else that the water was shallower to the west.²

B. The Battle of Brunanburh is mentioned in two of the MSS. of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under the date 937. One, Laud 636, merely states that "King Æthelstan led an army to Brunanburh," while the other, Domit. A viii, records that :—

"King Æthelstan [and Edmund his brother] led an army to Brunanburh and there fought against Anlaf and, Christ helping, had the victory [and there slew five kings and eight eorls]."

The battle is further mentioned in over a dozen later annals and histories, four of which are Celtic.

¹ *Norman Conquest*, I, 268-273.

² Zernial, *op. cit.*

The Danes that lived north of the Humber and formed the bulk of the population there had grown impatient of the rule of Æthelstan, King of Wessex, and had formed a league with their kinsmen in Ireland under the two Olafs together with the Scottish King Constantine and the Strathclyde Britons under their King Eugenius. The united army of the confederacy met in the south of Northumbria, the Olafs bringing their men by sea from Dublin. Æthelstan knew beforehand of the conspiracy, and at once marched north and met the unwieldy force opposed to him on the field of Brunanburh, where he utterly defeated them with immense slaughter and pursued the remnant to the sea. This battle is one of the most decisive in English history. It put an end to the conspiracy of the Danish population of Northumbria with other races against the overlordship of the Wessex kings. The importance of the victory gained by King Æthelstan was recognized at the time, as may be seen from the triumphant tone of the poem and other almost contemporary allusions. Nevertheless, as Green points out, Brunanburh failed to unite Northumbria to the realm of the kings of Wessex, who were obliged after a time "to restore the old under-kingship with the isolated life which that kingship embodied."

The site of Brunanburh has not been identified, though the claims of a number of places have been urged. Among the later annals the name of the place where the great battle was fought is variously given. The Pictish Chronicle calls it "bellum Duinbrunde." The Annals of Clonmacnoise speak of "the plains of Othlyn." In the *Life of Æthelweard* the ealdorman it is called "Brunandunc." The *Gesta Regum Anglorum et Dacorum* have "Wendune," which is confirmed by Simeon of Durham's "Weondune, also called Etbrunnanweric or Brunnanby-

rig." The *Egilsaga* has "Winheiði við Vinnskóga," i. e. "Winheath by Winwood." It is clear that researches must be restricted to a region where the various elements of the confederate army could have most easily met, and this would have been in the west of Great Britain. Here the Danes from Dublin, the Scots, and the men of Strathclyde could have met together without loss of time. Consequently Florence of Worcester's statement that Olaf appeared in the mouth of the Humber with his ships seems untenable. We learn from the poem that the pursuit lasted a whole day, so that the battle must have been fought at a considerable distance from that part of the coast where the Danish ships were lying.

Among the places put forward as the site may be mentioned Bromborough on the Mersey; Bramber, south of the Ribble near Preston; and Burnswark, a hill in Dumfriesshire. Something may be said for the claims of each of these places, especially of Bramber, for in its neighbourhood there was found in 1840 a great hoard of silver ingots and coins, none later than the year 930. This might well have been the war-chest of the confederate army. "The Irish Danes," says the supporter of this view, "might well have sailed up the Ribble; the great Roman Road to the north would have afforded an easy natural route for the Scots, and if the Northumbrians came at all, they could have come without difficulty by the Roman road from York to Manchester."¹

In the poem (l. 34) we find the words *dinges mere* or *dynges mere*. If they are the name of a lake or an estuary, as seems probable, its identification would throw light on the much disputed site of the battle.

¹ C. Hardwick, *Lancashire Battlefields*.

APPENDIX TO INTRODUCTION

I

In the *History of Ramsey*, Chapter LXXI, entitled *De Brithnoto Comite*, runs as follows :—

“ At that time there was a certain Earl named Brithnoth, who, having a strong regard for the Church of Ramsey, is recorded to have bestowed upon it as a free gift under a charter of King Edward two manors, Isham and Wythenton. He was an eminent and distinguished man of noble birth and great wealth, but his chief title to fame is the military ardour he so often displayed against the enemies of his country. On one occasion he was, according to his wont, proceeding to fight against the Danes, who had disturbed that part of the kingdom. Passing Ramsey on his way by boat, accompanied by a large force, he sent to ask the Abbot, the above mentioned Wulfsige, to furnish him and his men with entertainment. The Abbot, with thoughtless ridicule for the extravagance of the request, sent back answer that he had not enough bread for so great a host, as his larder was unequal to the demand. However, if Brithnoth liked, he was at liberty to come and dine with six or eight of his retinue, but he must seek elsewhere to satisfy the hunger of the army. On receiving this reply that noble man was exceeding wroth, but he held his peace and retired, deeming it nobler to continue his fast in company with his army than eat his fill while the soldiers went hungry. Now the Abbot and monks of Ely, seeing in this repulse an opportunity of gaining the goodwill of so eminent a man, sent to meet him and liberally entertained the hungry men, asking no fee for their kindly hospitality. Thus at a trifling cost they gained the favour which they knew we had forfeited by the afore-mentioned wicked carelessness, and they inherited from him many ample gifts of lands, some of which he had promised to the Church of Ramsey after his death. Nevertheless, afterwards being wounded in battle and near unto death he made a will leaving us a hide of land at Dodinton, not wishing to seem quite unmindful of his early affection.”

Chapter VI of the second book of the *History of Ely* is entitled *De venerabili duce Brithnodo qui dedit Sanctæ Adelredæ* (here follow the names of the places given).

"Concerning the eminent and famous Brithnoth a remarkable account has come down to us. His righteous life and actions are recorded in the histories of England in terms of highest praise, and from them we will, with the reader's permission, excerpt a few facts, paying no regard to the manner of telling. For the subject is an important one and well worthy of our ancestors' notice, and it is not without a feeling of shame for our arid style of composition that we, weak and inarticulate, venture on its narration. This famous man then, chief of the Northumbrians, was a brave leader, and by virtue of the wonderful prudence and bravery with which he defended himself and his followers, he received from all men the English name of Ealdorman, that is, Elder or Chief. He was eloquent, robust, of great bodily stature, untiring in his campaigns against the foes of the kingdom, and remarkably brave and free from the fear of death. Moreover he on all occasions respected Holy Church and the servants of God, and devoted the whole of his patrimony to their use, and ever stood forth as a bulwark on behalf of religious orders against those who endeavoured to disturb the sacred foundations. For when certain nobles were desirous of expelling the monks and restoring to the Church those who had been previously expelled by Edgar and the holy Æthelwold, this truly religious man strenuously resisted their insane greed in the council, saying that he could not possibly suffer to be expelled from the kingdom those monks who had kept alive religion in the kingdom. He devoted his life while it lasted to the defence of his country's freedom, preferring death to leaving his country's wrongs unavenged. In those days there took place frequent invasions of England by the Danes, who, coming by ship, committed grievous devastations in various districts. The leading men of these districts placed themselves under the guidance of Brithnoth as of an invincible patron, by virtue of his honourable character, so that under his protection they might defend themselves the better against the enemy. Accordingly on one occasion, when report reached him that the Danes had landed at Maldon, he met them

with an armed force and slew them almost all on the bridge over the river.¹

"A few managed to get away and escaped to their own country to tell the tale. After this victory Brithnoth returned speedily to Northumbria, while the Danes, greatly cast down at the event, fitted out a fleet afresh. Hastening to England four years afterwards they landed at Maldon under Justin and Guthmund, son of Stectan, with a view to avenging the slaughter of their fellow-countrymen. On reaching the pant, and learning what Brithnoth had done to their own people, they sent word to him that they had come to avenge them and should hold him a coward if he refused to join battle. Brithnoth, inflamed to a pitch of daring by this message, summoned his former companions in arms to aid in the enterprise, and with a few men-at-arms marched off to give battle. Inspired by hope of success and by his own adventurous spirit, he strained every means and made all haste to prevent the hostile force from occupying a single foot's length of ground in his absence. On his way he came near the Abbey of Ramsey and asked the Abbot Wulfsgie to grant him and his men shelter and entertainment. To this a reply was given that the abbey could not furnish so great a multitude, but that, in order that he might not thus depart unsatisfied, entertainment would be provided for himself and seven of his people. 'Tell the lord Abbot,' he is said to have answered, 'that I care not to dine without my men, inasmuch as I cannot fight without them.' And so departing he came to the church of Ely, and sent word to Abbot Ælfsige that he would pass the island with a small troop on his way to battle, and would dine with the Abbot if it were his pleasure, bringing with him his army. The Abbot, with the full consent of his society, made answer that in a work of charity he was deterred by no immensity of numbers but rejoiced rather at their coming. Thus was Brithnoth received and with his army entertained with royal hospitality, and he was moved by the unremitting attention of the monks to a great affection for the place. For indeed he would have accounted none of his actions righteous, had he let this courtesy of the monks go unrewarded. Remembering, therefore, that they had been at no small pains for his sake, on the

¹ "Super pontem aquz." Is there here a confusion between *Pantam* and *pontem*?

following day he entered the chapter-house to receive the brethren, and thanking the Abbot and monastery for their generous entertainment he bestowed on them as a reward for their liberality the following important manors . . . And further, disclosing the occasion of his journey he made over other manors, to wit . . . with their appurtenances, and over and above these, thirty marks of gold and twenty pounds of silver, on condition that if peradventure he should fall in battle they were to bring his body and bury it there. . . . Then, commending himself to the prayers of the brethren he hastened with his men to give battle. On his arrival neither the small numbers of his own force nor the multitude of the enemy dismayed him, but straightway he fell upon them and fought with them desperately for fourteen days. On the last day, when but a few of his men survived, and he knew that he should die, he was still fighting with untiring vigour. There was a vast slaughter of the enemy, whom he well-nigh put to flight; but taking heart from the paucity of his followers they formed a wedge and hurling themselves forward like one man succeeded after huge efforts in cutting off his head as he fought. Taking it with them they fled to their own country. And the Abbot, hearing of the issue of the battle, went to the field with some monks and seeking out the hero's body bore it back to the church and buried it honourably, placing a round lump of wax where the head should have been. Long afterwards it was recognised by this sign and reinterred in state among the rest. This pious and strenuous man lived in the days of Edgar, Edward King and Martyr, and Æthelred, all kings of England; and he died in the fourteenth year of rule of the same Æthelred, in the nine hundred and ninety-first year from the incarnation of our Lord."

II

POEMS OF IRREGULAR METRE IN THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE. See Introduction, pp. ix, x.

These poems occur under the following years:—

959. King Edgar's reign.

975. a) King Edgar's death.

b) Persecution of monks.

979. Death of Edward the Martyr.
 1011. Laying waste of Canterbury.
 1057. Edward Ætheling.
 1067. Margaret wooed by Malcolm.
 1086. William the Conqueror.

They are written in a metre, which, strongly marked and carefully observed in some cases, is in others hardly to be distinguished from prose. The most perfect examples are to be found under dates 959 and 1086, referring to King Edgar and William the Conqueror respectively. (See Appendix to Text.) The first consists of double-stress short verses, which do not exactly rhyme but mostly end in the unaccented vowel *e*; while the second poem consists of rhyming couplets. In the first poem the stresses or beats are the important part of the metre; in the second the rhyme has the chief place. Professor Trautmann, in *Anglia*, vol. vii, Anzeiger, pp. 211 ff., considers the metre of these songs to be of the same kind as the four-stress verses used by Abbot Ælfric and in Germany by Otfrid. It was, as Wackernagel first suggested, an imitation of the iambic dimeter acatalectic or rhythmic Ambrosian hymns of the Latin Church, of the kind that Aldhelm, Boniface and Alcuin made, and was not derived from the classical alliterative metre. Trautmann would thus divide each song into long lines, each line containing two double-stress half-lines, which often rhyme together. The most noticeable thing about the poem on William the Conqueror is the rhyming, that is carried out consistently though crudely. Indeed the rhyme of this poem is more developed even than in the *Brut* of Layamon. Some of the rhymes are perfect, as *haran* and *faran*; others are merely approximate, as *hinde* and *blendan*, *ahebban* and *tellan* (end-rhyme).¹

¹ See Kluge, *Beiträge*, ix, 445-447. Cf. Luick, *Paul's Grundriss*, ii, 994 ff.

III

SYNOPSIS OF BATTLE OF MALDON

Troops dismount and set horses free, 1-4.
 Son of Offa lets his hawk go, 5-10.
 Eadric praised, 11-16.
 Byrhtnoth rides about marshalling his troops, 17-21.
 Dismounts among his personal followers, 22-24.
 Danish envoy offers terms, 25-41.
 B. refuses and threatens, 42-61.
 English draw up on river bank, but armies cannot get at each other, 62-71.
 Low-tide; Wulfstan, Ælfhere and Maccus guard bridge, 72-83.
 Danes granted safe passage by B., 84-99.

Battle begins, 100-112.
 Wulfmær wounded, 113-115.
 Eadweard the chamberlain kills a Dane, 116-121.
 B. exhorts his troops; general fighting and slaughter, 122-126.
 B. fights a Dane, is wounded, but kills his opponent and another, 127-148.
 A Dane pierces B. with a spear, 149-151.
 Wulfmær plucks spear from B.'s wound, 152-158.
 B. attempts to strike the Dane who advances to spoil him, but loses his sword, 159-168.
 B. utters prayers and dies,
 Ælfnoth and Wulfmær fall with him, } 169-184.

Sons of Odda flee, 185-201.
 B.'s followers attack foe, 202-208.
 Ælfwine exhorts them, 209-229.

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Offa exhorts ; reviles Godric the coward, 230-243.

Leofsunu speaks, 244-254.

Dunhere, an old warrior, speaks, 255-259.

All vow to avenge B., 260-264.

Æscferth the hostage fights bravely, 265-272.

Eadweard the Tall falls, 273-279.

Æthelric and others, 280-285.

Offa, 286.

Gadd's kinsman, 287.

Offa killed, 288-294.

General *mêlée* ; Wistan, Oswold, Eadwold, Byrhtwold,

Godric exhort the others, 295 to end.

THE TEXT

IN this edition the text of the *Battle of Maldon* has been collated with Hearne's transcript of the lost Cotton MS. Otho A. xii., 3, represented in the variants by *H.* All deviations from the text of Hearne are indicated in the variants. Additions to the text and letters substituted for others are placed in brackets, but the common contractions used by the scribe are expanded without indication. The punctuation and the use of capitals are modern. The variant readings from other editions given by Wülcker (*Bibl. der angels. Poesie* i. 358-373) have been collated with the editions themselves, but in general such readings only from these editions have been included in the variants as involve a change of meaning or of metre. Evident misprints have not been recorded, and normalized spellings have usually not been given. The varied punctuation of these editions is not indicated in the variants, but may be found in Wülcker. Several editions that have appeared since Wülcker's edition have also been collated, and the variant readings included.

The editions, besides Hearne's, cited in the variants are: *Th.* = Thorpe's; *Mü.* = Müller's; *Ettm.* = Ettmüller's; *Gr.* = Grein's; *Rie.* = Rieger's; *Sw.*¹ and *Sw.*² = Sweet's first and seventh editions, or *Sw.* when both agree (the text was revised in the fourth edition and remained unchanged in the seventh); *Kö.* = Körner's; *Z.* = Zernial's (trans.); *Wül.* = Wülcker's; *Kl.*¹ and *Kl.*² = Kluge's first and third editions, or *Kl.* when both agree; *Bright* = Bright's. As used in the variants *Edd.* means these editions only. For titles see the Bibliography. The collation of the editions, except Hearne's, was made by the General Editor. The text of Thorpe used in collating was the revised edition (*Th.*², first published in 1846), a copy, dated 1868, from the Library of the University of Chicago; the copy of Müller was from the same Library; the copies of Körner and Zernial from the Library of Harvard University, whence also a second copy of Müller.

The Battle of Maldon

. brocen wurde;
 hēt þā hyssa hwæne hors forlætan,
 feor āfýsan and forð gangan,
 hicgan tō handum and t[ō] hige gōdum.
 5 þ[ā] þæt Offan mæg ærest onfunde,
 þæt se eorl nolde yrhðo geþolian,
 hē lēt him þā of handon lēof[n]e flēogan
 hafoc wið þæs holtes, and tō þære hilde stōp;
 be þām man mihte oncnāwan þæt se cniht nolde
 10 wācian æt þām w[ī]ge, þā hē tō wæpnum fēng.
 Ēac him wolde Ēadric his caldre gelæstan,
 frēan tō gefeohte; ongan þā forð beran
 gār tō gūpe: hē hæfde gōd geþanc
 þā hwile þe hē mid handum healdan mihte
 15 bord and brād swurd; bēot hē gelæste,
 þā hē ætforan his frēan feohtan sceolde.
 þā þær Byrhtnōð ongan beornas trymian,
 rād and rædde, rincum tæhte

2 *Ric.* gehwæne. — 4 *H.* handum and thige godum; *Th.* and . . .
 hige; *Mū.* and to hige; *Gr.*, *Sw.*¹, *Kō.* omit and; *Sw.*² and hige.
 — 5 *H.* þ þæt; *Th.*, *Mū.* . . . þæt; *Ettm.* þa þæt; *Gr.*, *Sw.*¹, *Kō.*,
Z. þæt. — 6 *Th.*, *Ettm.*, *Ric.* yrmðo. — 7 *H.* leofre; so *Mū.*,
Th., *Ettm.*; *Gr.* leofne; so later *Edd.*, except *Wūl.* — 10 *H.* þam
 w . . . ge; *Edd.* wige. — 11 *Ettm.* note eac] ac ?; *Gr.* feng; ac;
Ric., *Z.* feng, ac. — 14 *Th.*, *Ettm.* omit þe.

The Battle of Maldon

hū hī sceoldon standan and þone stede healdan,
 20 and bæd þæt hyra randa[s] rihte hēoldon
 fæste mid folman, and ne forhtedon nā.
 þā hē hæfde þæt folc fægere getrymmed,
 hē lihte þā mid lēodon þær him lēofost wæs,
 þær hē his heorðwerod holdost wiste.

25 þā stōd on stæðe, stiðlice clypode
 wicinga ār, wordum mælde,
 sē on bēot ābēad brimlīpendra

meige ærænde tō þām eorle, þær hē on ūfre stōd :
 ' Mē sendon tō þē sǣmen snelle ;

30 hēton ðē secgan þæt þū mōst sendan raðe
 bēagas wið gebeorge, and ēow betere is
 þæt gē þisne gǣrrǣs mid gafole forgyldon .
 þon[ne] wē swā hearde [h]ilde dælon.

Ne þurfe wē ūs spillan ; gif gē spēdaþ tō þām,
 35 wē willað wið þām golde grið fæstnian.

Gyf þū þat gerædest, þe hēr ricost eart,
 þæt þū þīne lēoda lȳsan wille,
 syllan sǣmannum on hyra sylfra dōm
 feoh wið frēode and niman frið æt ūs,

40 wē willaþ mid þām sceattum ūs tō scype gangan,
 on flot fēran, and ēow friþes healdan.'

20 *Ettm.*, *Ric.* omit and before bæd ; *H.* randan ; *Ettm.* randas ;
 20 later *Edd.* except *Wül.* — 29 *Ric.* me sendon sǣmen | snelle
 to þe. — 32 *Ric.* þæt ge mid gafole forgyldon | garras þisne. —
 33 *H.* þon. For hilde *H.* has . . . ulde where u probably stands for
 preceded by the latter part of an h ; *Mū.* . . . ulde ; other *Edd.*
 hilde. — 39 *Ettm.* frēode without remark.

- Byrhtnōð maþelode, bord hafnode,
 wand wācne æsc, wordum mælde,
 yrre and ānræd, āgeaf him andsware :
- 45 Gehyrst þū, sælida, hwæt þis folc segeð ?
 hī willað ēow tō gafole gāras syllan,
 ættrynne ord and ealde swurd,
 þā heregeatu þe ēow æt hilde ne dēah.
 Brimmanna boda, ābēod eft ongēan,
 50 sege þinum lēodum miccle lāpre spell,
 þæt hēr stynt unforcūð eorl mid his werode,
 þe wile gealgean ēpel þysne,
 Æþelrēdes eard, ealdres mīnes,
 folc and foldan ; feallan sceolon
- 55 hæþene æt hilde. Tō hēanlic mē þinceð
 þæt gē mid ūrum sceattum tō scype gangon
 unbefohtne, nū gē þus feor hider
 on ūrne eard in becōmon.
 Ne sceole gē swā sōfte sinc gegangan ;
 60 ūs sceal ord and ecg ær gesēman,
 grim gūðplega, ær [w]ē g[a]fol syllon.
 Hēt þā bord beran, beornas gangan,
 þæt hī on þām ēasteðe ealle stōdon.
 Ne mihte þær for wætere werod tō þām oðrum ;
 65 þær cōm flōwende flōd æfter ebban,

45 *H.* gehyrst [*not* gehyrt] ; *Wūl.* gehyre ; *Ric.* hwæt segeð þis folc ? — 48 *Kl.*³ heregeatwe. — 52 *Sw.*, *Bright*, *Kl.*³ gealgian. — 57 *H.* unbefohtene ; 10 *Edd.* The syncopated form is required for metrical reasons. See *Siewers Gr.*³ § 144 and cp. l. 303. — 61 *H.* þe ; 10 *Mū.* ; other *Edd.* we ; *H.* gofol ; 10 *Th.*, *Mū.*, *Gr.*, *Ric.*, *Wūl.*

lucon lagustrēamas ; tō lang hit him pūhte
 hwænne hī tōgædere gāras bēron.
 Hī þær Pantan strēam mid prasse bestōdon,
 Eastseaxena ord, and se æschere ;

70 ne mihte hyra ænig oþrum derian,
 būton hwā þurh flānes flyht fyl genāme.
 Se flōd ūt gewāt ; þā flotan stōdon gearowe,
 wicinga fela, wiges georne.

Hēt þā hæleða hlēo healdan þā bricge
 75 wigan wigheardne, sē wæs hāten Wulfstān,
 cāfne mid his cynne ; þæt wæs Cēolan sunu,
 þe ðone forman man mid his francan ofscēat,
 þe þær baldlicost on þā bricge stōp.

þær stōdon mid Wulfstāne wigan unforhte,
 80 Ælf[h]ere and Maccus, mōdige twēgen ;
 þā noldon æt þām forða flēam gewyrcean,
 ac hī fæstlice wið ðā fynd weredon,
 þā hwile þe hī wæpna wealdan mōston.

þā hī þæt ongēaton and georne gesāwon,
 85 þæt hī þær bricgewearðas bitere fundon,
 ongunnon lytegian þā l[ā] ðe gystas ;
 bædon þæt hī ūpgang āgan mōston,
 ofer þone ford faran, fēþan lædan.
 Ðā se eorl ongan for his ofermōde

68 *Ks.* plame (tr. 'fauchinen'). See his note. — 75 *Ettm.*,
Rie. Wulfstan hāten. — 80 *H.* Ælfere ; *Ettm.*, *Sew.* Ælfhere. —
 85 *Th.* þa for þær. — 86 *H.* luðe. In *O. E. MSS.* a is freq.
 written like u. — 87 *H.* upgangan ; *Rie.* upgang ; so *Sew.*, *Ks.* note,
Bright.

90 *āl̥yfan landes tō fela lāpere ðeode.*

Ongan ceallian þā ofer cald wæter

Byrht[h]elmes bearn; beornas gehlyston:

‘Nū ēow is gerȳmed, gād ricene tō ūs,

guman tō gūpe; God āna wāt

95 *hwā þære wælstōwe wealdan mōte.*’

Wōdon þā wælwulfas, for wætere ne murnon,

wīcinga werod, [w]est ofer Pantan,

ofer scīr wæter scyldas wēgon,

lidmen tō lande linde bāron.

100 *þær ongēan gramum gearowe stōdon*

Byrhtnōð mid beornum; hē mid bordum hēt

wyrcan þone wihagan, and þæt werod healdan

fæste wið fēondum. þā wæs f[e]ohte nēh,

tīr æt getohte; wæs sēo tid cumen

105 *þæt þær fāge men feallan sceoldon.*

þær wearð hrēam āhafen, [h]remmas wun-

don,

earn æses georn; wæs on eorþan cyrm.

Hī lēton þā of folman fēolhearde speru,

gegrundene gāras fēogan;

110 *bogan wæron bysige, bord ord onfēng,*

biter wæs se beaduræs; beornas fēollon

91 *Th., Mū., Ettm., Ric.* ongean; *Kl.*³ callian. — 92. *H.* byrhtelmes; *so Mū., Kl., Sw.*², *Bright*; *other Edd.* Byrthelmes.

— 97 *H.* pest; *Edd.* west. — 103 *H.* fohte; *Ettm., Gr., Kō., Sw., Kl., Bright,* feohte. — 106 *Th., Ettm., Gr., Ric., Kō., Sw.*¹ þa for þær; *H.* bremmas; *Sw.*¹ hræfnas; *other Edd., Sw.*² hremmas. — 109 *Ettm.* inserts *golde before grundene; Th.*² *flugon.*

- on gehwæðere hand, hyssas lāgon.
Wund wear[ð] Wulfmær, wælræste gecēas,
Byrhtnōðes mæg, hē mid billum wearð,
115 his swustersunu, swiðe forhēawen.
þær wær[ð] wciūngum wip̃erlēan āgyfen;
gehȳrde ic þæt Ēadweard āne slōge
swiðe mid his swurde, swenges ne wyrnde,
þæt him æt fōtum fēoll fæge cempa;
120 þæs him his ðeoden þanc gesæde,
þām būrþene, þā hē byre hæfde.
Swā stemnetton stiðh[ic]gende
hys[s]as æt hilde, hogodon georne
hwā þær mid orde ærost mihte
125 on fægean men feorh gewinnan,
wigan mid wæpnum; wæl fēol on eorðan.
Stōdon stædefæste, stihte hī Byrhtnōð,
bæd þæt hyssa gehwylc hogode tō wige,
þe on Denon wolde dōm gefeohtan.
130 Wōd þā wiges heard, wæpen ūp āhōf,
bord tō gebeorge, and wið þæs beornes stōp;
ēode swā ānræd eorl tō þām ceorle;
ægþer hyra oðrum yfeles hogode.
Sende ðā se sǣrinc sūperne gār,
135 þæt gewundod wearð wigena hlāford;

113 *H.* weard. — 116 *H.* wærd; *Edd.* wearð, except *Wul.*,
wearð. — 121 *Th.* suggests þæt he; *Ettm.* þæt he. — 122 *H.*
stiðhugende; *Sw.*, *Bright*, stiðhygende; *Kl.* stiðhicgende. —
123 *H.* hyssa; *Sw.*, *Bright*, *Kl.* hyssa; cf. *Siewert*, *Beitr. X.*
303. — 135 *Th.*, *Ettm.* þa for þæt.

- hē scēaf þā mid ðām scylde, þæt se sceaft tō-
 bærst,
 and þæt spere sprengde, þæt hit sprang on-
 gēan.
 Gegremod wearð se gūðrinc; hē mid gære
 stang
 wlancne wicing þe him þā wunde forgeaf.
 140 Frōd wæs se fyrdrinc, hē lēt his francan wa-
 dan
 þurh ðæs hysses hals; hand wīsoðe
 þæt hē on þām færsceaðan feorh geræhte.
 Ðā hē oþerne ofstlice scēat,
 þæt sēo byrne tōbærst; hē wæs on brēostum
 wund
 145 þurh ðā hringlocan, him æt heortan stōð
 ætterne ord. Se eorl wæs þe bliþra,
 hlōh þā mōdi man, sæde Metode þanc
 ðæs dægweorces þe him Drihten forgeaf.
 Forlēt þā drenga sum daroð of handa,
 150 flēogan of folman, þæt sē tō forð gewāt
 þurh ðone æþelan Æþelrēdes þegen.
 Him be healfc stōð hyse unweaxen,
 cniht on gecampe, sē full cāflice
 bræd of þām beorne blōdigne gār,
 155 Wulfstānes bearn, Wulfmær se geonga,
 forlēt forheardne faran eft ongēan;
 ord in gewōð, þæt sē on eorþan læg,

þe his þeoden ær þearle geræhte.
 Eode þā gesyrwed secg tō þām eorle;
 160 hē wolde þæs beornes bēagas gefecgan,
 rēaf and hringas, and gerēnod swurd.
 Ðā Byrhtnōð bræd bill of scēðe,
 brād and brūnecg, and on þā byrnan slōh;
 tō raþe hine getlette lidmanna sum,
 165 þā hē þæs eorles earm āmyrde;
 fēoll þā tō foldan fealohilte swurd,
 ne mihte hē gehealdan heardne mēce,
 wæpnes wealdan. þā gýt þæt word gecwæð
 hār hilderinc, hyssas bylde,
 170 bæd gangan forð gōde gefēran;
 ne mihte þā on fōtum leng fæste gest[a]ndan,
 hē tō heofenum wlāt:
 '[Ic] geþanc[i]e þē, ðeoda Waldend,
 ealra þæra wynta þe ic on worulde gebād;
 175 nū ic āh, milde Metod, mæste þearfe
 þæt þū minum gaste gōdes geunne,
 þæt mīn sǣwul tō ðe siðian mōte,
 on þīn geweald, þeoden engla,
 mid friþe ferian; ic eom frymði tō þe

160 *Ettm.* omits *he*. — 163 *Rie.* note on *þæs byrnan* ? — 164 *Th*, *Ettm.* omit *to*; *Ettm.*, *Sw.*¹ *hraðe*. — 171 *H.* *gestundan*; *cf.* *86 n.* — 172 *No gap in H.*; but a half-line is clearly missing; *Ettm.* inserts *heard headurinc before he*; so *Gr.*, *Z.*; *Kö.* inserts *hleodrode eorl after wlat*; so *Wül.*; *Sw.*, *Kl.*¹, *Bright*, half-line wanting after *wlat*; but *Rie.*, *Kl.*², before *he*. — 173 *Ettm.* inserts *ic*; so *Rie.*, *Gr.*, *Sw.*², *Kl.*, *Bright*; *H.* *geþance þe*; *Kl.*, *Bright*, *geþancie þe*; *Sw.*³ *þe þancige*. — 178 *Ettm.*, *Rie.* *þinne*.

10 þæt hi helsceaðan hȳnan ne mōton.
 Ðā hine hēowon hæðene scealcas,
 and bēgen þā beornas þe him big stōdon,
 Ælfsnūð and Wul[ƿ]mār, be[we]gen lāgon;
 Ðā onemn hyra frēan feorh gesealdon.
 15 Hi bugon þā fram beaduwe þe þær bēon nol-
 don.
 þær wurdon Oddan bearn ærest on fēame,
 Godric fram gūþe, and þone gōðan forlēt
 þe him mænigne oft mēar gesealde;
 hē gehlēop þone eoh þe ahte his hlāford,
 20 on þām gerædum þe hit riht ne wæs,
 and his brōðru mid him bēgen ær[n]don,
 God[w]ine and Godwīg, gūþe ne gȳmdon,
 ac wendon fram þām wīge and þone wudu
 sōhton,
 flugon on þæt fæsten, and hyra fēore burgon,
 25 and maīna mā þonne hit ænig mæð wære
 gyf hi þā gecearnunga calle gemundon
 þe hē him tō duguþe gedōn hæfde.
 Swā him Offa on dæg ær āsæde

183 H. wulmār; 10 Mu., Th., Ric., Sw.⁷, Kl., Bright; Ettm., Gr., Sw.¹, Kt., Wul. Wulmār; H. begen; 10 Th., Sw.⁷, Bright; Ettm. þa on emne lagon, begen; Mū. wegen; Gr. be-
 wegen; 10 Ric., Sw.¹, Wul., Kl. — 187 Ettm., Gr. insert beag
 after gube. — 189 Ric. his hlaford ahte. — 191 H. ærdon; 10
 Th., Mū., Gr., Wul.; Ettm. ærdon; 10 Ric., Sw., Kt., Kl.,
 Bright. — 192 H. Godrine; 10 Mū., Gr.; Ettm. Godryne; Th.,
 Sw., Kt., Bright, Godrine; Ric. Godwine; 10 Z., Wul., Kl.;
 Th., Ettm. Godrig.

- on þām meþelstede, þā hē gemōt hæfde,
 200 þæt þær mōðelice manega spræcon
 þe eft æt þære [þearfe] þolian noldon.
 Ðā wearð āfeallen þæs folces ealdor,
 Æþelrēdes eorl; ealle gesāwon
 heorðgenēatas þæt hyra heorra læg.
 205 þā ðær wendon forð wlanca þegenas,
 uncer ondry
 uncarge men, efston georne;
 hī woldon þā ealle oððe lēofne gewrecan.
 lif forlæt[a]n oððe lēofne gewrecan.
 Swā hī bylde forð bearn Ælfrices,
 210 wiga wintrum geong, wordum mælde;
 Ælfwine þā cwæð, hē on ellen spræc:
 ‘Gemun[ad] þā mæla þe wē oft æt meodo
 spræcon,
 þonne wē on bence bēot āhōfon,
 hæleð on healle, ymbe heard gewinn;
 215 nū mæg cunnian hwā cēne sý.
 Ic wylle mīne æþelo callum geccýþan,

200 *Th.*, *Ettm.*, *Sw.*¹ modlice; *Bright*, *Sw.*² modiglice; *Ettm.* manege. — 201 *H.* æt þære þolian; *Ric.*, *Wul.*, *Kl.* as in text; *Gr.*, *Sw.*, *Kö.*, *Bright*, æt þearfe þolian; *Th.* æt þære hilde þolian; so *Mü.* note; *Ettm.* æt þære þenunge hī þolian. — 204 *Ettm.*, *Gr.*, *Sw.*, *Kö.*, *Bright*, hearra. — 208 *H.* forlætun; *cf.* 86, 171. — 211 *Th.* Ælfwine, þā cwæð he, on ellen-spræc; *Ettm.* omits þā before cwæð, and reads ellenspræce. — 212 *H.* gemunu þā; *Th.*, gemuna þā; so *Mü.*, *Ettm.*; *Gr.* reads gemunað þā; so *Wul.*, *Z.*, *Ric.*, *Sw.*¹, *Kl.*, *Bright*; *Sw.*² reads gemunað ðara; *Kö.* gemune (*opt. pres.*) ða; *O. Jæspersen in Nordisk Tidsskrift for Filologi*, series III, vol. 3, pp. 126, 127, suggests gemunað a.

þæt ic wæs on Myrcon miccles cynnes;
wæs min calda fæder Eal[d]helm hāten,
wis caldorman, woruldgesælig.

220 Ne sceolon mē on þære þēode þegenas ætwi-
tan,

þæt ic of ðisse fyrde fēran wille,
eard gesēcan, nū min caldor ligeð
forhēawen æt hilde; mē is þæt hearma mæst;
hē wæs æg[ð]er min mæg and min hlāford.'

225 þā hē forð ēode, fæhðe gemunde,
þæt hē mid orde ānne geræhte
flotan on þām folce þæt sē on foldan læg
forwegen mid his wæpne. Ogan þā winas
manian,

frýnd and gefēran, þæt hī forð ēodon,

230 Offa gemælde, æscholt āscēoc:
'Hwæt þū, Ælfwine, hafast calle gemanode,
þegenas tō þearfe; nū ūre þēoden lið,
eorl on eorðan, ūs is callum þearf
þæt ūre æghwylc ōperne bylde

235 wigan tō wige þā hwile þe hē wæpen mæge
habban and healdan, heardne mēce,
gār and gōd swurd. Ūs Godric hæfð,
earh Oddan bearn, ealle beswicene;

218 *Ettm.*, Z. caldfæder; *Kö.* note tr. 'Grosswater' and sug-
gests calda-fæder; H. ealhelm; so *Edd.*, except *Sev.* Ealhhelm.

— 224 H. ægder; *Ettm.* suggests man-dryhten for hlāford. — 227
Ettm. suggests he for se. — 229 *Ric.* has a comma after eodon;
other *Edd.* have a period.

wēnde þæs formoni man þā hē on mēare rād,
 240 on wlanca þām wigce, þæt wære hit ūre hlā
 ford;

forþan wearð hēr on felda folc tōtwæmed,
 scyldbūrh tōbrocen. Ābrēoðe his angin,
 þæt hē hēr swā manigne man āflȳmde.
 Lēofsunu gemælde, and his linde āhōf,
 245 bōrd tō gebeorge; hē þām beorne oncwæð:

‘Ic þæt gehāte, þæt ic heonon nelle
 flēon fōtes trym, ac wille furðor gān,
 wrecan on gewinne mīnne winedrihten.
 Ne þurfon mē embe Stūrmere stedefæste hæ
 læð

250 wordum ætwītan, nū mīn wine gecranc,
 þæt ic hlāfordlēas hām sīðie,
 wende fram wīge; ac mē sceal wāpen niman
 ord and īren.’ Hē ful yre wōd,
 feaht fæstlice, flēam hē forhogode.

255 Dun[h]ere þā cwæð, dāroð ācwehte,
 unorne ceorl, ofer eall clypode,
 bād þæt beorna gehwylc Byrhtnōð wrāce:
 ‘Ne mæg nā wandian sē þe wrecan þenceð
 frēan on folce, ne for fēore murnan.’

260 þā hī forð ēodon, fēores hī ne rōhton;

239 *Rie.* þæs for þa?; *H.* for moni; so *Mū.*, *Rie.*, *Sw.*⁷
Bright; *Sw.*¹ for monig; *Ettm.* mearce. — 242 *Ettm.* suggest
 abreote? — 249 *Gr.* on for embe. — 255 *H.* dunner; *Mū.*,
Th., *Sw.*, *Kö.*, *Bright*, *Kl.*; *Ettm.*, *Gr.*, *Rie.*, *Z.*, *Wül*
 Dunhere.

- ongunnon þā hiredmen heardlice feohtan,
 grame gārberend, and God bādon
 þæt hī mōston gewrecan hyra winedrihten,
 and on hyra fēondum fyl gewyrcean.
 165 Him se gýsel ongan geornlice fylstan;
 hē wæs on Nordhymbron heardes cynnes,
 Ecglāfes bearn, him wæs Æscferð nama;
 hē ne wandode nā æt þām wigplegan,
 ac hē fýsde forð flān genehe;
 170 hwilon hē on bord scēat, hwilon beorn tædde;
 æfre embe stunde hē sealde sume wunde
 þā hwile ðe hē wæpna wealdan mōste.
 þā gýt on orde stōd Æadweard se langa,
 gear[o] and geornful; gylpwordum spræc
 175 þæt hē nolde flēogan fōtmæl landes,
 ofer bæc būgan, þā his betera l[æ]g;
 hē bræc þone bordweall and wið ðā beornas
 feaht,
 oð þæt hē his sincgyfan on þām sāmānum
 wurðlice wrec ær hē on wæle læge.
 180 Swā dyde Æþe[l]ric, æþele gefēra,
 fūs and forðgeorn, feaht eornoste,
 Sībyrhtes brōðor and swiðe mænig oþer

269 *H.* flangene he; *Ettm.* flana geneahe; *Gr.*, *Ric.*, *Kö.* flana genehe; *Sw.* flān geneahhe. — 271 *Gr.* note sunde? — 274 *H.* gearc; so *Mü.*, *Ettm.*, *Gr.*, *Ric.*, *Wul.*; *Th.*, *Sw.*, *Kö.*, *Kl.*, *Bright*, *gearo*. — 276 *H.* leg.; so *Th.*, *Mü.*, *Wul.*, *Kl.*, cf. *Siewers Gr.* 3 § 391 n. 10. — 280 *H.* æþeric; so *Edd.*, except *Ettm.* *Eðelric*, *Wul.* *Æþelric*. — 282 *Sw.* 1 *Sigebyrhtes*; *Sw.* 2 *Sibyhtes*.

clufon celled bord, cēne hī weredon ;
 bærst bordes lærig, and sēo byrne sang
 285 gryrelēoda sum. þā æt gūðe slōh
 Offa þone sǣlidan, þæt hē on eorðan fēoll
 and ðær Gaddes mæg grund gesōhte.
 Raðe wearð æt hilde Offa forhēawen ;
 hē hæfde ðeah geforþod þæt hē his frēan ge-
 hēt,
 290 swā hē bēotode ær wið his bēahgifan,
 þæt hī sceoldon bēgen on burh rīdan,
 hāle tō hāme, oððe on here crin[c]gan,
 on wælstōwe wundum sweltan ;
 hē læg ðegenlice ðeodne gehende.
 295 Ðā wearð borda gebræc ; brimmen wōdon,
 gūðe gegremode ; gār oft þurhwōd
 fæges feorhhūs. Forð [ð]ā ēode Wistān,
 þurstānes sun[u], wið þas secgas feaht ;
 hē wæs on geþrang[c] hyra þrēora bana,
 300 ær him Wigelines bearn on þām wæle lāge.
 þær wæs stið gemōt ; stōdon fæste
 wigan on gewinne, wīgend cruncon,
 wundum werge ; wæl fēol on corþan.

287 *Z.* reverses the order of ll. 287, 288. — 288 *Ric.* forheawen Offa. — 292 *H.* crintgan ; so *Mü.* ; evidently a misreading for crincgan, t and c being much alike in O. E. MSS. ; *Sw.*¹, *Kl.*¹, *Bright* cringan. — 297 *H.* forða ; *Mü.* forð ða ; so *Edd.*, except *Gr.* forð æode, and *Kl.*³ forð eode. — 298. *H.* suna ; *Edd.* sunu ; *Gr.* note, þa ? *Ric.* reads þa secgas. — 299 *H.* geþrang ; *Ettm.* geþrange ; so *Gr.*, *Ric.*, *Sw.*, *Bright*, *Kl.*³. — 303 *H.* wenige ; so *Edd.* ; cf. l. 57, and *Siewers Beitr.* X, 459.

Oswold and Eadwold ealle hwile,
 s bēgen þā gebrōþru, beornas trymedon,
 hyra winemāgas, wordon bædon
 þæt hī þær æt ðearfe þolian sceoldon,
 unwāclīce wæpna nēotan.
 Byrhtwold mapelode, bord hafenode;
 o sē wæs eald genēat, æsc ācwehte,
 hē ful baldlice beornas lærde:
 ' Hige sceal þe heardra, heorte þe cēnre,
 mōd sceal þe mære, þe ure mægen lýtlað.
 Hēr lið ure ealdor eall forhēawen,
 s gōd on grēote; ā mæg gnornian
 sē ðe nū fram þis wigplegan wendan þenceð.
 Ic eom frōd fēores; fram ic ne wille,
 ac ic mē be healfē mīnum hlāforde,
 be swā lēofan men, licgan þence.'
 o Swā hī Æþelgāres bearn ealle hylde
 Godric tō gūþe; oft hē gār forlēt
 wælsperē windan on þā wicingas,
 swā hē on þām folce fyrmest ēode;
 hēow and hýnde, o[ð] þæt hē on hilde ge-
 cranc;
 s næs þæt nā se Godric þe ðā gū[ð]e forbēah.

304 *Th.* Ealdwold; so *Etym.*, *Ric.*, *Sw.*, *Bright.* — 305 *Th.*,
Etym., *Sw.*¹ omit þa; *Sw.*² þa. — 314. *Th.*, *Etym.*, *Ric.* ealle.
 — 315 *Ric.* mæg gnornian a. — 318 *Sw.*¹ omits me. — 324 *H.*
 od. — 325 *H.* gude.

THE TEXT

THE text of the *Short Poems from the Saxon Chronicle* has been collated with the MSS. on which it is based. Poems i, ii, iii a, and iii b, follow the Cotton MS. Tib. A. vi; poems iv and v follow Cotton Tib. B. i. The variants given from other MSS. are taken from Wülcker, and have been collated with the MSS., except in the case of the Parker MS. (Corpus Christi, Cambridge), the readings from which, given by Wülcker, have been collated with Plummer's text in his *Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel*. The variants given usually involve a change of meaning and are not complete, except for the MS. on which the text is based.

In the *Songs in Irregular Metre* the text given by Plummer has been collated with the MSS. The text follows Laud 636.

Short Poems

From the Saxon Chronicle

I

THE BATTLE OF BRUNNANBURH

An. DCCCCXXXVII.

Hēr Æþe[¹]stān cing, eorla drihten,
beorna bēaggifa and his brōþor ēac,
Ēadmund æþeling, ealdorlangne tir
geslōgan æt sake sweorda ecggum
5 embe Brunnanburh; bordweall clufan,
hēowan heaðolin[d]a hamora lāfum
eaforan Ēadweardes; swā him geæþele wæs
fram cnēomāgum þæt hie æt campe oft
wið lāðra gehwane land calgodan,
10 hord and hāmas. Hettend crungon,
Scotta lēode and scipflotan
fæge fēollan; feld dennade
secga swāte, siþþan sunne ūpp

A = Cott. Tib. *A* vi. *B* = Cott. Tib. *B* i. *C* = *Corpus*
Chr. Camb. MS. *D* = Cott. Tib. *B* iv.

¹ *A*, æþestan; *B*, *C*, *D*, æþelstan. — 6 *A*, heapolina; *B*, *D*,
heaðolinda; *C*, heapolinde. — 11 *C*, sceotta leoda. — 12 *C*, dænnede;
D, dennode. — 13 *C*, secgas hwate.

18 Poems from the *Saxon Chronicle*

on morgentid, mære tungol,
 15 glād ofer grundas, Godes candel beorht,
 ēces Drihtnes, [op] þæt sēo æþele gesceaft
 säh tō setle. þær læg secg manig
 gārūm forgrunden, guman norðerne
 ofer scyld sceoten, swylce Scyttisc ēac,
 20 wērig wigges sǣd. Westsexe forð
 andlangne dæg ðoredcystum
 on lāst legdon lādum þeodum,
 hēowan hereflȳman hindan þearle
 mēcūm mylenscearpum. Myrce ne wyrndon
 25 heardes handplegan hǣleþa nānum,
 þāra ðe mid Anlāfe ofer ēargebland
 on lides bōsme land gesōhtan
 fǣge tō gefeohte. Fife lāgon
 on ðām campstede ciningas geonge,
 30 sweordum āswefede, swilce seofone ēac
 eorlas Anlāfes, unrim herges,
 flotan and Scotta. þær geflȳmed wearð
 Norðmanna brego nēde gebæded
 tō lides stefne lȳtle weorode;
 35 crēad cnear on flot, cing ūt gewāt

16 *A*, þæt seo; *B*, op seo; *C*, oð seo; *D*, oð se. — 18 *B*,
 garum ageted; *C*, garum ageted guma norþerna. — 20 *B*, sǣd
 7 wesexe; *D*, rǣd. — 24 *D*, mycel scearpum. — 26 *C* omits
 þara; *C*, æra gebland. — 28 *D*, to feohte. — 29 *C*, cyninges.
 — 31 *B*, 7 unrim. — 32 *Etim.* changes flotan to flotena; so
*Bright, Kl.*²; *C*, sceotta, geflemed. — 33 *C*, brego. — 35 *C*,
 cnea ren.

Poems from the Haron Chronicle 19

on fealone flōd, feorh generede.
 Swylce þær ēac se frōde mid flēame cōm
 on his cýþþe norð Constantinus,
 hār hilderinc hrēman ne þorste
 40 mēcea gemānan; [hē] wæs his māga sceard,
 frēonda gefylled on folcstede,
 forslegen æt sacc, and his sunu forlēt
 on wælstōwe wundum forgrunden,
 geongne æt gūþe. Gylpan ne þorste
 45 beorn blandenfex billgeslyhtes,
 eald inwitta, ne Anlāf þe mā;
 mid heora herelāsum hlihhan ne þorftan
 þæt hie beadoweorca beteran wurdan
 on campstede cumbolgehnāstes,
 50 gārmittinge, gumena gemōtes,
 wæpengewrixles, þæs hie on wælfelda
 wiþ Ēadweardes eaforan plegodan.
 Gewitan him þā Norðmenn nægledenearrum,
 drēorig daroða lāf on Dynges mere
 55 ofer dēop wæter Dyflen sēccan,
 eft Īraland æwiscmōde.
 Swylce þā gebrōðor bēgen ætsomne,
 cing and æþeling, cýþþe sūhtan,

38 *C*, costontinus. — 39 *D*, halfor har. — 40 *B*, meca; *C*, mæcan; *D*, mecca; *A*, *B*, her wæs; *C*, *D*, he wæs. — 41 *B*, on his folcstede. — 42 *B*, beslegen; *C*, beslagen; *D*, beslāgen. — 43 *Erm.* forgrundenne. — 46 *C*, inwidda; *D*, inwuda. — 49 *C*, culbod gehnades; *above*, *wel* cumbel. — 51 *D*, þæs þe hi. — 55 *C*, difelin. — 56 *C*, 7 eft hira land. — 57 *B*, broðor.

20 Poems from the *Saxon Chronicle*

Westseaxna land, wiggas hrēmge.
 60 Lētan him behindan hrāw bryttigean
 salowigpādan þone sweartan hræfn,
 hyrnednebban, and þone hasopādan
 earn æftan hwit, Æses brūcan,
 grædigne gūþhafoc and þæt græge dēor,
 65 wulf on wealde. Ne wearð wæl mære
 on þys ēglande æfre gýta,
 folces āfyllled beforan þyssum
 sweordes ecgum, þæs þe ūs secggeaþ bēc,
 ealde ūþwitan, syþþan ēastan hider
 70 Engle and Sexan ūpp becōman,
 ofer brāde brimu Brytene sōhtan,
 wlance wigsmiþas Wēalas ofercōman,
 eorlas ārhwate eard begēaton.

II

EADMUND RECOVERS THE FIVE BOROUGH OF THE DANELAW

An. DCCCCXLII.

Hēr Ēadmund cing, Engla þēoden,
 mæggea mundbora, Myrce geēode,

59 *MS.* hremige, cf. *M.* 303. — 62 *C.* hasewan padan; *Etim.*
 and þone hasvean. — 67 *B.*, *C.*, *D.* gefyllled. — 70 *B.* seaxe; *C.*
D. seaxe.

2 *C.* maga; *D.* mægpa.

Poems from the Saxon Chronicle 21

dýre dædfruma, swā Dor scēadeþ
 Hwitanwyllesgeat and Humbran ēa,
 5 brāda[n] brimstrēam. Burga fife:
 Ligeraceaster and Lindkylne,
 Snotingahām swylce Stānford ēac
 and Dēorahȳ Denum wæron
 æror under Norðmannum nēde gebæded
 10 on hæþenum hæfteclammum
 lange þrāge, oþ hie ālȳsde eft
 for his weorðscipe wiggendra hlēo,
 eafora Ēadweardes, Ēadmund cining.

III A

EADGAR'S CORONATION

An. DCCCCLXXIII.

Hēr Ēadgar wæs, Engla waldend,
 corðre mycclum tō kinge gehālgod
 on þære ealdan byrig Acemannesceastre;
 ēac hie ēgbūend oþre worde
 5 beornas Baðan nemnað. þær wæs blis mycel
 on þām ēadgan dæge eallum geworden
 þone nið[ð]a bearn nemnað and cēgeað

4 C, humbra. — 5 MSS. brada. — 7 C, D, ȳ snotingaham.
 — 8 C omits ȳ; B, dene; C, D, dæne. — 9 C, gebede. — 10 B,
 hæþenra; so C, D. — 11 *Etim.* oð þæt.

III A MSS. the same as for I and II, with the exception of D.

2 C, micelre; cyninge. — 7 C, þonne; MSS. niða; C, cigað.

22 Poems from the Saxon Chronicle

Pentecostenes dæg. Þær wæs prēosta hēap,
 mycel muneca þrēat mīne gefræge
 10 glēawra gegaderod. And þā āgangen wæs
 tynhund wintra geteled rīmes
 fram gebyrddide brēmes Cīnges,
 lēohta Hyrdes, būtan ðær tō lāfe þā gēt
 wæs wintergeteles, þæs gewritu secgað,
 15 seofan and [twentig;] swā nēah wæs sigora
 Frēan
 þūsend āurnen, ðā þā þis gelamp.
 And him Ēadmundes eafora hæfde
 nīgen and [twentig], nīþweorca heard,
 wintra on worlde ðā þis geworden wæs,
 20 on [d] þā on ðām þrittigæþan wæs þēoden ge-
 hālgod.

III B

EADGAR'S DEATH, EADWARD'S ACCESSION, &c.

An. DCCCCLXXV.

Hēr geendode eorðan drēamas
 Ēadgar Engla cīng, cēas him oþer lēoht
 wlitig and wynsum and þis wāce forlēt

13 *C* has ða agan for þa get; *Etim.* þa agean. — 14 *B, C,* þæs ðe. — 15 *A, B,* xx; *C,* twentig. — 18 *A, B, C,* xx. — 19 *C* omits ða. — 20 *A,* onþa; *B, C,* 7 þa.

III B MSS. the same as for III A.

Poems from the *Saxon Chronicle* 23

lif þis læne. Nemnað lēoda bearn,
 5 menn on moldan, þone mōnaþ gehwær
 on þisse ēþeltryf, þā þe ær wæron
 on rimcræfte rihte getogene,
 Iulius mōn[a]ð, þær se geonga gewāt
 on þone eahtodan dæg Eadgar of life,
 10 beorna bēahgifa. Fēng his bearn syþþan
 tō cynerice, cild unwexen,
 eorla aldor, ðām wæs Eadweard nama.
 And him tīrfæst hælþ [tȳn] nihtum ær
 of Brytene gewāt, bisceop se gōda,
 15 þurh gecyndne cræft; þām wæs Cyneweard
 nama.

Ðā wearð on Myrcum mīne gefræge
 wīde and welhwær Waldendes lof
 āfyllen on foldan; feala wear[ð] tōdræfed
 glēawra Godes þēowa; þæt wæs gnorning my-
 cel
 20 þām þe on brēostum wæg byrnende lufan
 Meotodes on mōde. Þā wæs mærdā Fruma
 tō swiþe forsawen, sigora Waldend,
 rodera Rædend, þā man his riht tōbræc.
 Ðā wearð eac ādræfed dēormōd hælþ
 25 Ōslac of earde ofer ȝþa gewalc,

8 MS. monð; C, monoð; *Ettm.*, Gr. monað; C, þæt for
 þær. — 10 C, ȝ fēng. — 13 MS. x; C, tyn. — 16 C, wæs for
 wearð. — 18 A, weard; B, C, wearð. — 22 C, forsewen. — 24
 C, ȝ þa.

24 Poems from the Saxon Chronicle

ofer ganotes bæð, gomolfeax hælep
 wis and wordsnotor, ofer wætera geþring,
 ofer hwæles æpel, hāma berēafod.
 Þā wearð ēac ætŷwed uppe on roderum
 30steorra on staðole ðone stiþferhþe
 hælep higeglēawe hātað wide
 comēta be naman, cræftglēawe menn,
 wise wūðboran. Wæs geond werþeode
 Waldendes wracu wide gefræge
 35hungor ofer hrūsan; þæt eft heofona Weard
 gebētte, Brego engla, geaf eft blisse gehwām
 ēgbūendra þurh eorðan wæstm.

IV

IMPRISONMENT AND DEATH OF PRINCE ALFRED

MXXXVI.

Hēr cōm Ælfrēd, se unsceððiga æþeling Æþel-
 rædes
 sunu cinges hider inn, and wolde tō his mēder
 þe on
 Wincestre sæt; ac hit him ne geþafode Godwine
 eorl ne

29 C, 7 þa; C omits eac. — 33 C, soðboran.

IV This poem is only found in B and D. It begins at l. 6.

3 D, ac þæt ne geþafodon þa þe micel weoldon on þisan lande.
 forþan.

Poems from the Saxon Chronicle 25

ēc oþre men þe mycel mihton wealdan; forðan
 hit
 shleoðrode þā swiðe tōward [Harolde], þēh hit
 unriht wære.
 Ac Godwine hine þā gelette and hine on hæft
 sette,
 and his gefēran hē tōdrāf and sume mislice of-
 slōh,
 sume hī man wið fēo sealde, sume hrēowlice
 ācwealde,
 sume hī man bende, sume hī man blende,
 10 sume hamelode, sume hættode.
 Ne wearð drēorlicre dæd gedōn on þison earde
 syþþan Dene cōmon and hēr frið nāmon.
 Nū is tō gelyfenne tō ðān lēofan Gode
 þæt hī blission bliðe mid [Criste,]
 15 þe wæron būtan scylde swā earmlice ācwealde.
 Se æpeling lyfode þā gýt; ælc yfel man him ge-
 hēt
 oð þæt man gerædde þæt man hine lædde
 tō Eligbyrig swā gebundenne.
 Sōna swā hē lende, on scype man hine blende
 20 and hine swā blindne brōhte tō ðām munecon,
 and hē þār wunode ðā hwile þe hē lyfode.

5 B, haraldes; D, to harolde; D, unriht wære. Ða let he hine
 on hæft settan. — 7 D, he eac forðraf. — 9 D, bende 7 eac sume
 blende. — 10 D, blende 7 heanlice hættode. — 14 B, xþe; D,
 criste. — 15 D omits swa. — 16 D, behet.

26 Poems from the *Saxon Chronicle*

Syððan hine man byrigde swā him wel gebyrede
ful wurðlice, swā hē wyrðe wæs,
æt þām westende, þām stýple ful gehende
15 on þām sūðpo[r]tice; sēo sāul is mid [Crīste.]

V

EADWEARD'S DEATH

(MLXV.)

Hēr Eadward kingc, Engla hlāford,
sende sōþfæ[ste] sāwle tō Crīste,
on Godes wæra gāst hāligne.
Hē o[n] worulda hēr wunode þrāge
5 on kyneþrymme cræftig ræda;
[fēower and twentig] frēolic wealdend
wintra gerīmes weol[an] britnod[e]
and healfc tid hāleða wealdend
wēold wel geþungen Wālum and Scottum
10 and Bryttum ēac, byrc Æðelrēdes,
Englum and Sexum ōretmægum

23 *D*, þæt was full. — 25 *B*, portice; *D*, portice; *B*, xþe;
D, crīste.

V MSS. as for IV.

2 *In B* the ste of sōþfæste is torn away; *D*, soðfeste. — 4 *In B* the n of on is torn. — 6 *B*, *D*, xxiiii. — 7 *B*, weolm and brytnodon (n above line); *D*, wintra rimes weolan britnode. — 8 *D* instead of healfc tid has he hælo tid, the lo of hælo being written above the line.

Poems from the Saxon Chronicle 27

swā ymbclyppað ceald[e] brymmas,
 þæt call Æadwarde æðelum kinge,
 hýrdon holdlice hagestealde menn.

15 Wæs ā bliðemōð bealulēas kyng
 þēah hē lang ær lande berēafod
 wunode wræclāstum wīde geond eorðan
 syððan Cnut ofercōm kynn Æðelrēdes
 and Den[e] wēoldon dēore rice

20 Engla landes; [cahta and twentig]
 wintra gerīmes welan bry[t]nodan.
 Syððan forð becōm frēolice in geatwum
 kyningc kystum gōd clæne and milde,
 Æadward se æðela; ēðel bewerode,

25 land and lēode oð þæt lungur becōm
 dēað se bitera and swā dēore genam
 æþelne of eorðan; englas feredon
 sōþfæste sǣwle innan swegles lēoht.
 And se frōða swā þēah befæste þæt rice

30 hēahþungenum menn, Harolde sylfum,
 æþelum corle; sē in ealle tid
 hýrde holdlice hærran sinum
 wordum and dǣdum; wihte ne āgǣlde
 þæs þe þearf wæs þæs þeodkyninges.

12 *D*, cealda; *B*, ceald. — 16 *D*, landes. — 19 *B*, dena;
D, deona. — 20 *B*, *D*, xxviii. — 21 *B*, brynodan; *D*, brytno-
 don. — 22 *D*, freolic. — 25 *D*, leodan. — 28 *D*, inne.

7

Appendix

SONGS FROM THE SAXON CHRONICLE IN IRREGULAR METRE

(See Appendix to Introduction, p. xx.) The two longest are here given.

A KING EDGAR

In two MSS., Cott. Tib. B iv, and Laud 636 (present text), occurs the following passage on King Edgar. Cott. Domit. A viii has a condensed version.

DCCCCLIX.

On his dagum hit gōdode¹ georne, / and God him
geūðe² / þæt hē wunode on sibbe³ þā hwile þe hē leo-
fode,⁴ / and hē dyde swā him þearf wes,⁵ earnode⁶ þes
georne. / Hē ārerde⁷ Godes lof⁸ wide [and side,⁹] / and
Godes lage¹⁰ lufode, and folces frið bētte¹¹ swiðost þāra
cyninga þe ær him gewurde be manna gemynde, and
God him ēac fylste¹² þæt ciningas and eorlas georne
him tō bugon, and wurden underþeodde¹³ tō þām þe
hē wolde, and būtan¹⁴ gefeohte eal hē gewilde¹⁵ / þæt
hē sylf wolde. Hē wearð wide geond þeodland swiðe
geweorðad,¹⁶ forþām þe hē weorðode Godes naman ge-
orne and Godes lage smēade¹⁷, oft and gelōme,¹⁸ / and
Godes lof rærde wide and side, and wīslīce rædde oft-

1 flourished.	2 geunnan, grant.	3 peace.	4 libban.	5 was.
6 laboured for.	7 arærde, raised.	8 praise.	9 far and wide; and	
side <i>em. by Kluge</i> ; not in MS.		10 law.	11 bettered, improved.	
12 helped.	13 subjected.	14 without.	15 wielded, governed.	
16 honoured.	17 pondered.	18 frequently.		

ost ā simle, for Gode and for worulde, eall his þē-
ode. Ane misdæda hē dyde þeah tō swiðe, þæt hē æl-
þeodige¹⁹ unsida²⁰ lufode, and hæðene þeawas²¹ innan
þysan lande gebrōhte tō fæste and ūtlændisce hider
in tihte,²² and deoriende²³ lēoda bespēon²⁴ tō þysan
earde. Ac God him geunne þæt his gōde dæda swy-
ðran we[o]rðan²⁵ þonne misdæda, his sǣwle tō gescyld-
nesse²⁶ on langsuman sýðe.²⁷

B WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

In Laud 636.

MLXXXVI.

Castelas hē lēt wyrcean and earme men swiðe swencean.¹
Se cyng wæs swā swiðe stearc² and benam of his under-
þeodan m[e]n³ manig marc

goldes and mā hundred punda seolfres.

Ðet hē nam be wihte and mid mycelan unrihte

of his landlēode for litte[l]re nēode.⁴

Hē wæs on gitsunge⁵ befeallen and grædinæsse hē lufode
mid ealle.

Hē sætte mycel dēorfrīð⁶ and he lægde laga þærwið
þæt swā hwā swā slōge heort⁷ oððe hinde þæt hine man
sceolde blendan.⁸

Hē forbæd þā heortas swylce æac þā bāras,⁹

swā swiðe hē lufode þā hēadēor swilce hē wære hēora
fæder.

Æac hē sætte be þam haran¹⁰ þæt hī mōsten frēo faran.

His rice men hit mændon¹¹ and þā earme men hit becco-
rodon.¹²

¹⁹ foreign.

²⁰ vices.

²¹ manners, customs.

²² injurious.

²³ invited.

²⁴ *em.* Land 636 has wearðan; *Tib. B* to wearðan.

²⁵ to shield.

²⁶ journey.

¹ force to work. ² harsh. ³ *MS.* man. ⁴ need. ⁵ covetousness.

⁶ protection of game. ⁷ hart, deer. ⁸ *MS.* blendan. ⁹ boars.

¹⁰ hares. ¹¹ complained of. ¹² bewailed.

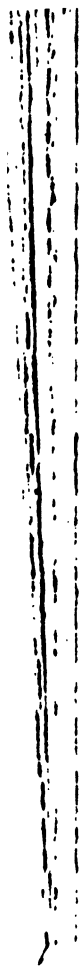
ac hē [wæs] swā stīð¹¹ þæt hē ne rōhte hēora callra
nīð¹²

ac hī mōston mid calle þes cynges wille folgian
gif hī woldon libban oððe land habban,
land oððe ēahta,¹³ oððe wel his sehta.¹⁴

Wālā wā, þæt ænig man sceolde mōdigan¹⁵

swā hine sylf ūpp āhebban and ofer calle men tellan.¹⁶
Se ælmihtiga God cȳþe¹⁷ his sāule mildheortnisse and
dō him his synna forgifenesse.

11 stern. 12 hatred. 13 possessions. 14 friendship. 15 presume.
16 reckon, esteem. 17 make known.



Notes

NOTES TO THE BATTLE OF MALDON

For an account of the poem see Introduction, pp. vi ff., xi ff.

I, 1. The first part of the poem, most likely only a few lines, is lost, the unique MS. in which it was preserved having been mutilated at the beginning and end.

I, 2. *hors forlǣtan*. In England at this period battles were fought on foot. The leaders were mounted and rode up and down the ranks of their armies marshalling and exhorting the troops, as below, l. 17 ff.; but they dismounted when the battle was about to begin, cf. l. 23. The Northmen used horses for the purpose of moving rapidly from place to place in their raids. The subject of *hæt* is Byrhtnoth.

I, 5. *Offan mæg*, not named. Offa is mentioned l. 286.

I, 6. *ðæt* introduces a noun clause in apposition to and explanatory of the preceding *ðæt* in l. 5; *se eorl*, Byrhtnoth; *yrhðo*, 'slackness.'

I, 7. *him* is reflexive with *flēogan*; cf. ll. 40, 300.

I, 8. The fact that one of the English leaders was amusing himself with a falcon just before the battle denotes an unusual degree of contempt for the foe, the commonly dreaded Northmen. The *History of Ely* (see Introduction, p. xviii ff.) mentions that Byrhtnoth had inflicted a crushing defeat on an army of Northmen a few years previously, and that he now advanced against the enemy with a small force. In l. 89 we are told of his *ofermōd*.

I, 9. *cniht*, like the German *knecht*, orig. meant 'youth,' then 'attendant,' 'servant,' but later on it acquired, as 'knight,' a nobler sense. The word *cild*, 'child,' underwent a somewhat similar change.

I, 11. *Eadric*, like most of the personages mentioned by name in the poem, was one of Byrhtnoth's retinue of well-born personal followers, his *winemāgas*.

I, 12. *frēan* merely repeats the sense of *ealdre* in l. 11.

This repetition of a word or phrase that has occurred in the previous line is a characteristic of Old English verse that became almost an abuse in later poetry.

1, 15. *bēot hē gelæste*. Mention is made several times in this poem and in *Beowulf* of boasts made by warriors in their intervals of leisure, either at the 'mead-bench,' or at the 'folkstead.' Cf. ll. 200, 213, 290.

2, 19. The fighting men of the *fyrd*, or militia, had but imperfect ideas of military discipline, and needed the personal instruction of their general even as to the proper holding and use of their arms.

2, 20. *rihte*, 'straight,' 'perpendicularly,' or 'evenly,' so as to form the *bordweall* as a defence against the enemy's missiles, discharged at short range.

2, 22. *folc*, here = *fyrd*, cf. ll. 45, 202, 259.

2, 23. See l. 2 note.

2, 24. *heorðwerod*, his own household troops, all tried and devoted retainers.

2, 25. The Northman who acted as envoy had to shout so as to be heard over the river. He may have spoken his native Norse, which would not be difficult of comprehension for the English of Essex.

2, 28. *hē* may refer to Byrhtnoth, who had come down to the water's edge to listen to the herald.

2, 30. *raðe* for *araðe*. In Old English MSS. of the eleventh and twelfth centuries the letter *ð* is frequently dropped. Cf. the proper names, ll. 80, 92.

2, 31. *bēag* included large rings and small, whether necklets, armlets or finger-rings.

2, 32. *gafole*. It was the custom of the Norsemen to offer to retire from a district on receiving payment of a sum of money or treasure fixed by them. See Earle and Plummer, *Saxon Chronicles*, ii. 174.

2, 39. *feoh*, originally meaning 'cattle' (German *Vieh*), came to mean 'possessions,' 'money'; modern English 'fee.'

2, 40. *sceattum* has much the same sense as *feoh*, and has special reference to money paid as a tribute or levy; *is* is reflexive with an intransitive verb, cf. l. 300.

2, 41. *friðes* is used adverbially, 'at peace.'

3, 47. *Ættrynne* ord. That the English of this period used poisoned weapons is hardly likely; *Ættrynne* is a poetical epithet; cf. *Beowulf*, l. 1459, *ecg was iren ættertūnm fāh*. In early Scandinavian legend swords were often endowed with magic properties, inflicting incurable wounds. Cf. l. 146.

3, 65. The Panta, or Blackwater, as it is now called, opens just at Maldon into a large estuary, where a strong tide runs.

4, 68. *prasse* in the four other passages where it is found (in Wulfstan 148, 32, and in *Ælfric's Lives of Saints*, ed. Skeat i. p. 488, ll. 25 ff.; ii. p. 86, l. 302; p. 182, ll. 208 ff., cf. Klaeber, *Anglia*, *Beiblatt* 9, 38) appears to mean 'pomp,' 'array,' 'parade.'

4, 69. *æschere*, 'the ship-army.' The host of Scandinavian pirates is called *here* in the Chronicle; the English force that opposes them is termed *fyrd*.

4, 70. It would seem that the bridge spanned only the deep permanent channel in the middle of the river, leaving at either end a space exposed at low-tide but submerged at high-tide, and here called *ford*; ll. 81, 88. The Northmen, too impatient to wait for low-tide, enter the water with the intention of forcing a passage over the bridge, but find the current still too strong for safe crossing under the missiles of the resolute band of *brigweardas*. Knowing too that even should they succeed in crossing the bridge they would have further to wade across the shallow part of the river at the other side, exposed to the javelins and arrows of the whole of Byrhtnoth's force, the wily pirates ask for a truce.

4, 84. *hi*, the Northmen.

4, 87. *ūpgang āgan*, 'be allowed to mount' upon the bridge.

4, 88. *ford*, the shallow water on the north side.

5, 92. *Byrthelmes bearn*, Byrhtnoth.

5, 95. *ðære wælstōwe wealdan*, a poetical phrase used however in prose. Cf. *Beowulf* l. 2051, *woldon wælstōwe*, and *A.-S. Chron.* 999, *ðā āhton ðā Deniscan wælstōwe ge-weald*.

5, 102. *wihagan* for *wighagan*, 'battle-hedge,' formed by shields held perpendicularly and edge to edge. This formation was also called *bordweall* and *scyldburh*, cf. ll. 20, 242, 277. Cf. Cook's note, *Judith* (Belles-Letters Sc.) l. 305.

5, 105. *fæge*, the Scottish *sey*, is frequently used in *Beowulf* of those destined to fall in combat.

5, 106. *hremmas*. The raven played an important part in the superstitions of the early Scandinavians and Teutons. It is frequently mentioned in the Icelandic poetry.

5, 107. *earn*. In l. 61 ff. (see p. 20) the eagle and the raven are mentioned together as carrion-feeders on the field of battle.

6, 113. *wælreste gecēas*. Another example of stereotyped poetic diction, cf. *Beowulf* l. 2902. Every *scop* or versifier would have hundreds of such figurative expressions stored in his memory ready for use.

6, 115. *his*, Byrhtnoth's. Wulfmær rashly left the ranks and advanced against the foe.

6, 117. *gehyrde ic*. The first person is here, as in III A. 9 *mine gefræge*, and in *Beowulf*, used in a passage where the narrator bases a statement on hearsay. It need not, however, be concluded from this that the author of the poem was not present at the battle; obviously he could not have seen all that took place, and would have to depend on other eye-witnesses to supplement his own experience.

6, 121. *būrðene*, 'bower-thane.' *Būr* meant a private dwelling or apartment, particularly a bedroom, so that *būrðegn* would correspond to 'chamberlain.'

6, 122. *stemnetton*. 'Stefn' or 'stern' has among other meanings that of 'turn' or 'spell,' or 'a body of persons who take their turn at any work' (Bosworth-Toller *sub voce*). It seems, therefore, better to translate *stemnetton* by 'fought in their turn' than by 'stood firm,' as Sweet suggests.

6, 130. *wiges*, a gen. of respect.

6, 131. *ðæs beornes*. The use of the definite article here may be explained by supposing the narrator to be unaware that he has not previously mentioned the *ceorl* whom Byrhtnoth attacks. In l. 286 Offa alays 'the' seafarer. Most probably the narrator assumes that his hearers or readers are already familiar with the details of the fight.

7, 136. *hē scēaf*. This cannot mean that Byrhtnoth successfully parried the javelin, as he received a wound from it. The point of the weapon may have broken off and remained in the wound

when he shivered the shaft with his buckler, or he may have been grazed by it.

7, 140. *fyrdrinc*, Byrhtnoth.

7, 143. *ððerne*, 'another dart.'

7, 151. *Æðelrēdes ðegen*, Byrhtnoth, 'King Æthelred's thane.'

7, 155. *Wulfmær*, apparently not the same as the *Wulfmær* of l. 113.

7, 156. *forheardne*, sc. *gār*.

8, 159. *gesyrwed secg*, another Northman, who does not wait for Byrhtnoth to fall, so eager is he to spoil the wounded hero.

8, 163. *brūneccg*, one of the epithets for a sword, cf. *Beowulf* l. 1546. As Freeman remarks, the adjective 'brown' is commonly applied to a sword in later English ballads. Perhaps it refers to the rust and blood-stains left in order to bear witness to the weapon's service and age, cf. l. 47.

8, 165. *ðā hē . . . āmyrde*, 'by checking.'

8, 169. *hār hilderinc*. In a passage from the Life of Archbishop Oswald, quoted in the Introduction, we are told that Byrhtnoth was 'unmindful of the swan-like whiteness of his head.'

8, 179. *ferian* is properly speaking the causative of *faran*, 'to go,' but is here, as in some other instances, apparently used for *faran*.

9, 180. The Christian English of this period no doubt regarded the heathen Northmen as in direct league with the devil. Scandinavia was not wholly converted to Christianity till near the end of the eleventh century. *hī* refers to *sāwul*, l. 177.

9, 186. *wurdon* is probably a mistake for *wurde*, and *bearn* should be taken as singular and referred to Godric.

9, 187. *ðone gōdan*, Byrhtnoth.

9, 190. It was disgraceful enough to flee from the field of battle, but to have used his lord's horse and accoutrements for that purpose would suffice to brand Godric with an ineffaceable stigma.

9, 193. *wudu*, the *holt* mentioned in l. 8.

9, 194. *fæsten*, perhaps the fortified town of Maldon.

9, 195-197. These lines show that not merely the common soldiers fled but also many of the leaders.

- 11, 220. *æt-witan*, survives in 'twit.'
- 11, 227. *folce*, 'host,' 'army,' as in l. 22.
- 11, 228. *winas*, a name applied particularly to the 'comrades,' *winemāgas*, who formed the retinue of a chief, who in turn was also called by them *wine*, *frēawine*, or *winedryhten*. Cf. ll. 248, 250, 263, 306, and see *Beowulf*, Glossary.
- 12, 242. *scyldburh*. See l. 102 note, and l. 277.
- 12, 249. *Stūrmere*, apparently *Leofsunu*'s home, perhaps the estuary of the river Stour in Essex; cf. *Sūremūða*, where the Northmen were defeated in 885.
- 12, 256. *Dunhere*, though a *ceorl*, a freeman of the lowest grade, is here mentioned among his superiors for his conspicuous gallantry.
- 13, 265. Note the emphatic *sē*; cf. ll. 131, 286 notes.
- 13, 267. *Æscferð* was doubtless a hostage who had escaped from the enemy.
- 13, 277. *bræc ðone bordweall*, 'broke through' the enemy's *wighaga*, and fought with them hand to hand.
- 14, 286. *ðone sǣlidan*. See l. 131 note.
- 14, 287. Körner thinks that by *Gaddes mæg* one of the Northmen is meant, in which case *Gaddes mæg* and *ðone sǣlidan* refer to one and the same person. But it is much more likely that *Gaddes mæg* is another of the English leaders.
- 14, 294. This line would have been pregnant with meaning to a contemporary Englishman, personal devotion to his lord, even to death, being the highest ideal of earthly service.
- 14, 295. *borda gebræc*. These words mark the beginning of the final stage in the fight, the fierce onslaught of the pirates, confident now of victory.
- 14, 300. *Wigelines bearn*, apparently another name for *Wistān*. *Wigelines* may well be a mistake for *Wigelmes*, i. e. *Wihelmes*, the letter *h* being frequently dropped in writing.
- 15, 310. Liebermann suggests that *eald genēat* may mean 'true follower.'
- 15, 312. The particle *ðe* or *ðȳ*, used with comparatives, is the instrumental case of the neut. demonstr. pron. *ðæt*; *scēal* is used absolutely = 'shall be.'

NOTES TO SHORT POEMS FROM THE SAXON CHRONICLE

I

The Battle of Brunnanburh

For an account of this poem see Introduction, p. xiv ff.

17, 3. Edmund succeeded his half brother on the latter's death in 940.

17, 5. Brunnanburh (*D, brunanburh*). For the site of the battle see Introduction, p. xv; *bordweall*, cf. *M. 277*.

17, 6. *hamera lāfum*, cf. *Beowulf*, l. 2829.

17, 7. *Eadweardes*, the previous king, son and successor of Alfred the Great; *swā him . . . cnōmāgum*, 'as was natural to them from their lineage.'

17, 12. *dennade*. This word occurs nowhere else. The Parker MS. has *dennede*, Cott. Tib. B. iv, *dennode*; Cott. Tib. B. i has *dennade*. Evidently we should read *ðānode*, 'became wet,' from *ðān*, 'wet,' 'moist.' The letter *ð* in the original MS. might have easily been miswritten *d*. From *ðān* is also derived the causative *ðānan*.

18, 15. *Godes candel*, a common poetical name for the sun, cf. *Beowulf*, l. 1572, *rodores candel*.

18, 22. *on lāst legdon*. The more usual expression is *lāst* or *lāstas leggan*, 'to make tracks,' 'journey.' Here the meaning is 'followed in the tracks of,' 'pursued.'

18, 24. *mylenscearpum*, 'ground sharp on a grindstone' (*mylens-tān*). *Myrce*. The Mercians formed part of Æthelstan's army. At this period Mercia included the counties of Cheshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Staffordshire, Herefordshire, and Oxfordshire.

18, 26. *Anlāfe*. *Anlaf* is the English form of the Scandinavian *Olaf*. There seem to have been two Olafs present at this battle: Anlaf Cuaran, son of Sitric, Æthelstan's brother-in-law, and Anlaf, son of Godfrey, Sitric's brother.

18, 29. *ciningas*, chiefs of the various armies making common cause against Æthelstan.

18, 31. *eorlas*. *Eorl* is the English form of the Norse *jarl*.

18, 33. *Norðmanna brego*, Anlaf.

19, 36. *fearone* may refer to the yellowish brown colour of the shallow coastal waters or of estuaries.

19, 38. *his cyððe*, the Highlands of Scotland, where the Scottish settlers from Ireland dwelt.

19, 42. *forslegen*, though grammatically agreeing with *hē* (Constantinus) must logically be referred to *frēonda*.

19, 45. *beorn blandenfex*, Constantinus.

19, 48. *beadoweorca* and the following genitives are genitives of respect with *beteran*.

19, 54. *Dynges mere* has no clear meaning unless we take it to be a proper name, and even then it has yet to be identified. If, however, it means the sea round Dungeness, we have a strong argument in favour of locating Brunanburh in the Humber. See Introduction, pp. xv-xvi.

20, 63. *æftan hwit*. A white tail is characteristic of a species of eagle, *Aquila albicilla*, found in northern latitudes.

20, 65. Wolves were common in England till much later than this period. In 1281 they are recorded to have been troublesome in several English counties.

20, 72. *Wēalas*, 'the Welsh,' the English name for the Britons. In V. 9, 10, (see p. 26) a distinction seems to be made between Welsh and British.

II

Edmund recovers the Five Boroughs of the Danelaw

20. From the moment of his accession in 940 Edmund met with resistance to his rule in the Danelaw. The Danes there had recovered from their defeat at Brunanburh and "again called for aid from their kinsmen in Ireland; and on the reappearance of Olaf in the Humber in 941 the Danelaw took fire. The rising was not merely a rising of the Danes north of the Humber, for after twenty years of quiet submission to the English rule even the men of the Five Boroughs now threw off their allegiance and joined their kinsmen in Northumbria in taking Olaf for king" (Green). Edmund and afterwards Edred finally subdued the Northumbrian

and Mercian Danes, who were thenceforward ruled by an Ealdorman appointed by the English king.

21, 3. **Dor.** Dore, near Sheffield, one of the boundaries of Mercia. The name meant a 'hill' or 'water-parting.'

21, 4. **Hwitanwyllesgeat**, the 'Gate (or gap) of the Whitewell,' Whitewell in Derbyshire, another of the boundaries of Mercia.

21, 5. **Burga life.** The Five Boroughs are here mentioned for the first time. They formed the eastern or Danish part of the old kingdom of Mercia, and were not a kingdom but a confederacy, each under its *jarl*.

21, 8, 9. **Denum.** It is better to read *Denum* than *Dene*, the reading of the other MSS., which gives no sense, unless we suppose **Norðmannum** to mean 'Norwegians.' In this case there may be an allusion to the appointment by King Æthelstan of Eric the Norwegian as King of Northumbria; but such an interpretation seems far-fetched. **Denum**, then, is to be regarded as parallel to **Norðmannum**.

III A

Edgar's Coronation

21. Edgar succeeded his brother Edwig in 959, when he was sixteen years old. Why then was he not crowned till 973, fourteen years afterwards? Freeman says this is 'one of the most puzzling things in our history.' E. W. Robertson (*Essays*, pp. 203-215) puts forward the theory that 'Edgar's coronation at Bath was a solemn typical enunciation of the consummation of English unity, and inauguration of the King of all the nations of England, celebrated by the two archbishops.'

21, 3. **Acemannesceastre.** Nothing certain is known as to the origin or meaning of this name. Plummer thinks it possible that the first part may contain the Latin *aqua*, as the corresponding Latin form is Aquamania.

21, 5. A late MS. (Laud. Misc. 636) reads *æt Hatabaðum*, another form of the name.

22, 9. There was a monastery at Bath.

III B

Edgar's Death, Edward's Accession, &c.

23, 12. Edward the Martyr was murdered at Corfe in Dorsetshire in 979. The MS. Laud. Misc. 636 has the following entry: '*Hēr wæs Eadward cyng of ilagen on æfentide æt Corfes geate.*' *Corfes geat* was a gap in the hills where Corfe castle was built at a later period.

23, 14-15. **Cyneweard** was Abbot of Milton and afterwards Bishop of Wells. **of Brytene gewāt** is thought by Stubbs to signify Cyneweard's death. This view seems to be supported by the expression **ðurh gecyndne cræft**, but if the Bishop's death had been meant we should have expected the writer of the 'poem' to use some of the stock phrases he had ready for such occasions, as in the first four lines. Plummer thinks the words of **Brytene gewāt** need mean no more than that Cyneweard 'departed from Britain,' possibly to Rome. Professor Earle considers that Cyneweard may have been the author of the three poems II, III A, and III B.

23, 18. **tōdræfed**. In the *Life* of Oswald, Archbishop of York, there is an account of this 'antimonastic reaction in Mercia under Alderman Ælfhere,' where it is stated that 'the abbots were expelled with their monks, and priests with their wives were brought in.' The movement, which was a popular one, was resisted by Æthelwine, ealdorman of East Anglia, and his uncle Byrhtnoth, ealdorman of Essex, who fought and died at Maldon. See Green, *Conquest of England*, p. 352.

24, 25. **Ōslāc** had been appointed ealdorman of Bernicia and Deira in 966.

24, 26. **ganotes bæð**. Cf. *Beowulf* l. 1861. The ganet or Solan goose is a large aquatic bird of the pelican family.

24, 28. For **hwæles ēðel** *Beowulf* has (l. 10) *hron-ræde*.

24, 32, 35. The 'hunger' arising from a failure of the harvest would be closely connected in the popular mind with the appearance of the comet.

IV

Imprisonment and Death of Prince Alfred

24. King Cnut had designated as King of England after him his younger son by Emma of Normandy, Hardacnut. Harold, his son by an earlier marriage, was to be King of Denmark. When she married Cnut, Emma was the widow of the English King Æthelred, by whom she had two sons, Alfred and Edward, the 'Æthelings.' Thus there were four claimants to the English succession on Cnut's death. The great earl Godwine, Cnut's all-powerful minister, supported the claims of Hardacnut, for whom Emma, residing at Winchester, the Wessex capital, and protected by Cnut's bodyguard of 'huscarls,' was keeping Wessex. Prince Alfred, for some reason not clearly known, came over to England and started for Winchester on a visit to his mother. The poem relates what befel him and his followers. Popular opinion, led by Leofric, earl of Mercia, was already favourable to Harold, and now grew so exasperated against Godwine by the brutal outrage on the young prince that Harold was elected King in the year following. See Abegg, pp. 114-126.

24, 3. As Plummer observes, it is unlikely that the question of the succession prompted Alfred's visit to England, seeing that his mother was holding Wessex for his half-brother Hardacnut.

Earl Godwine was the most powerful of all the English nobles in the reign of Cnut. He had been left as governor of the realm in that King's absence, and was called in documents of the period *Secundarius Regis*, 'King's Deputy' or 'Viceroy.'

25, 5. *hlēoðrode* . . . *Harolde*. This gives the reason why Godwine and the other supporters of Hardacnut's claims objected to Alfred's visit, which they feared might still further complicate the question of succession, the 'popular voice pointing to Harold.'

25, 8. *sume hi*, 'some of them.'

25, 10. *hættode*. Punishment by scalping for repeated theft is mentioned in the laws of Cnut.

25, 19. *lende*. The island of Ely, surrounded by fen waters, could only be reached by boat. It was here that Hereward the Wake made his last stand.

V

Edward's Death

26, 1. Edward the Confessor was the son of Æthelred and Emma, and brother of the prince Alfred of the last poem.

26, 9, 10. Wālum . . . Bryttum. *Bryttum* may here mean the people of Strathclyde or of Cornwall.

26, 17. Edward was educated and lived in Normandy, whose Duke Richard was his mother's brother.

Bibliographp

I THE BATTLE OF MALDON

I MANUSCRIPT

The unique MS. containing the text of this poem, Cott. Otho A. xii, was destroyed by fire in 1731. It is described in Wanley's Catalogue as wanting the beginning and end.

II EDITIONS

1726. Fortunately this MS. had been printed at Oxford in 1726 by Thomas Hearne in his History of Glastonbury, *Johannis Confratris et Monachi Glastoniensis Chronica sive Historia de Rebus Glastoniensibus*, pp. 570-577. Hearne's transcript, now our only source for the text of the poem, seems to have been a fair copy of the MS. The missing portions at the beginning and end of the poem can only have amounted to a few lines.

1834. More than a century elapsed before the poem was again printed by B. Thorpe in his *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*, London, pp. 131-141 (revised edition, 1846), since when it has been a favourite with editors of Anglo-Saxon *Analecta* and Readers.

R. Wülker, in his *Grundriss zur Geschichte der angelsächsischen Litteratur*, 1885, gives a list of such editions of the *Battle of Maldon* : —

1835. *Collectanea Anglo-Saxonica maximam partem nunc primum edita et vocabulario illustrata* a Ludv. Chr. Müller. Havnia, 1835. Pp. 52-62.

1847. F. W. Ebeling's *Angelsächsisches Leubuch*. Leipzig. Pp. 85-93.

1849. L. Klipstein's *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*. New York. Vol. II, pp. 261-279.

1850. L. Ettmüller's *Engla and Seaxna Scapas and Boceras*. Quedlinburg and Leipzig. Pp. 133-140.

1857. Chr. Grein's *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Poesie*. Göttingen. Vol. I, pp. 343-352.
 1861. M. Rieger's *Alt- und angelsächsisches Leubuch*. Gießen. Pp. 84-94.
 1876. H. Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Reader*. Oxford. Pp. 133-144. (7th ed., 1894. Text revised in 4th ed., 1884. Pp. 138-148.)
 1880. K. Körner's *Einleitung in das Studium des Angelsächsischen*. 2. Teil: *Texte*. Heilbronn, 1880. Pp. 72-88.
 1883. R. Wülcker's *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Poesie*. Kassel. Vol. I, pp. 358-373.

To this list must now be added: —

1885. W. C. Robinson's *Our Early English Literature*. London.
 1888. F. Kluge's *Angelsächsisches Leubuch*. Halle. Pp. 120-127. (2d ed., 1897; 3d ed., 1902. Pp. 132-139.)
 1891. J. W. Bright's *Anglo-Saxon Reader*. New York. Pp. 149-159. (3d ed., revised, 1894.)
 1897. C. L. Crow's *Maldon and Brunnanburh*. Boston. Pp. 1-12.

Part of the text is printed in Zupitza's *Alt- und mittelnenglisches Übungsbuch* (5th ed., 1897; 6th ed., 1902).

III TRANSLATIONS

English

1826. Conybeare's *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*. London. (Prose, beginning with l. 17 of the poem.) Pp. xc-xcvi.
 1885. W. C. Robinson's *Early English Literature*. London.
 1887. H. W. Lumsden's article in *Macmillan's Magazine*. 55, 371 ff. (Reprinted in Cook and Tinker's *Select Translations from Old English Poetry*. Boston, 1902.)
 1889. J. M. Garnett's *Elene, Judith, Athelstan*, etc. Boston. (Enlarged edition, 1900.)
 1892. There is an excellent, spirited verse rendering in rhyming couplets of seven feet, by W. R. Sims, in *Modern Language Notes*, vol. VII, pp. 275-286.

1902. J. L. Hall's *Judith, Phœnix and other Anglo-Saxon Poems Translated, etc.* New York, Boston, Chicago. [1902.]

German

German versions are to be found in Körner's *Einleitung*, Heilbronn, 1880, and in U. Zernial's *Das Lied von Byrhtnoth's Fall*. Berlin, 1887.

IV CRITICISM, LANGUAGE, METRE, HISTORY, ETC.

U. Zernial in the treatise above mentioned gives an analysis of the language of the poem and of the light it throws on contemporary English life, as well as notes on the metre, and an appreciation of its poetical qualities.

D. Abegg, *Zur Entwicklung der historischen Dichtung bei den Angelsachsen*, Strassburg, 1894, discusses in detail the versification and phraseology of the poem and furnishes tables of words and phrases found also in the older epic poetry. This is an able and suggestive treatise.

See further Haack, *Zeugnisse zur altenglischen Heldensage*, Kiel, 1892; J. G. Foster's *Judith, etc.*, Strassburg, 1892; and for metre, Rieger, *Die alt- und angelsächsische Verskunst*; Heinzel, *Über den Stil der altgermanischen Poesie (Quellen und Forschungen, Heft X)*; and Sievers, *P. B. Beiträge*, X, 209-314, 451-520; *Altgermanische Metrik*, Halle, 1893.

No thorough examination of the dialect and 'grammar' of the poem has yet appeared.

E. A. Freeman in his *Norman Conquest* gives a spirited account of the battle of Maldon and a paraphrase of the poem. For Byrhtnoth's life and his connection with Ramsay and Ely, all that is known is brought together with much erudition and critical acumen by F. Liebermann in his article *Zur Geschichte Byrhtnoths* (*Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen*, vol. 101, p. 15) where various points connected with the poem are incidentally discussed. Compare also Freeman, *N. C.*, vol. I, and C. Plummer, *Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel*, vol. II, p. 175.

The Histories of Ramsay and Ely, containing accounts of Byrht-

noth's visits to the monasteries and his death, are printed in vol. III. of Thomas Gale's *Historiæ Britannicæ Scriptores*.
The Life of Oswald is printed in *The Historians of the Church of York*, by J. Raine.

II SHORT POEMS FROM THE SAXON CHRONICLE

I MANUSCRIPTS

These poems occur in the various MSS. of the Chronicle, now six in number. A seventh formerly existed, Cott. Otho B xi, but it was burnt in 1731. Its text is preserved in Wheloc's edition.

The extant MSS. are : —

1. **The Parker MS.**, in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, belonging originally to Christ Church, Canterbury. Written in various hands. From 892 to 1001 the entries are almost contemporary. Ends 1070.
2. **Cott. Tib. A vi**, in the British Museum, like all the other extant Cotton MSS. This is also a Canterbury MS., but had its origin in the Abbey of Abingdon in Berkshire. Written about 1000 in one hand. Ends 977.
3. **Cott. Tib. B i**, also came originally from Abingdon. Written in several hands. The last part perhaps contemporary, or written soon after the events. Ends 1066.
4. **Cott. Tib. B iv**. In various hands; written towards the end of the eleventh century, probably at Evesham in Worcestershire. Ends 1080.
5. **Laud 636**, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Originally from Peterborough. Written in the first half of the twelfth century, in several hands. Ends 1154.
6. **Cott. Domit. A viii.**, from Canterbury. Written, in one hand, towards end of eleventh century. Ends 1058, where the MS. is mutilated.

Poems I (*Battle of Brunnanburh*) and II are found in MSS. 1, 2*, 3, 4; IIIa and IIIb in 1, 2*, 3; IV and V in 3*, 4.

The text of the present edition is based on the MS. marked in each case with an asterisk. For further details of the MSS. of the Chronicle and a discussion of their relations to each other and their archetypes, consult Plummer, vol. II, Introduction.

II EDITIONS

These songs have been printed in the various editions of the Chronicle. Three may be mentioned : —

1643. A. Wheloc, *Historia Ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum libri V.* Cantabrigiæ, MDCXLIII.

1861. B. Thorpe, *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. London (containing the text of all the MSS.).

1892-1899. C. Plummer, *Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel, with Supplementary Extracts from the Others*. Two vols. Oxford, 1892 (Text), and 1899 (Introduction and Notes).

The Battle of Brunnanburh, the best known of these poems, has also been frequently reprinted in histories of English literature and in Anglo-Saxon Readers.

For a list of such editions see Wülker's *Grundriss*, to which add, as noted above, p. 46, F. Kluge, *Lesebuch*, 1st ed., pp. 118-120; 3d ed., pp. 130-132. J. W. Bright, *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, pp. 146-148. W. C. Robinson, *Introduction*. C. L. Crow, *Maldon and Brunnanburh*, pp. 13-17.

The other poems have been less often printed; they are to be found in Robinson's edition. The various readings of the MSS. and editors' emendations will be found in Grein-Wülker's *Bibliothek*, vol. I, pp. 374-388.

III TRANSLATIONS

Translations into English of the B. of B. are numerous; a few may be here noted : —

B. Thorpe, *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, vol. II.

Sharon Turner, *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, vol. III.

H. Morley, *English Writers*, vol. I.

J. Garnett, *Elene, Athelstan and Byrhtnoth Translated*.

Tennyson's *Works*, vol. VII, p. 187 ff.

W. C. Robinson, *Our Early English Literature*.

J. L. Hall, *Judith, Phoenix*, etc.

There are German versions in Ettmüller's *Scopes Vidsidh*, 1839;

Körner's *Einleitung*, 1880; also in B. ten Brink's *Geschichte der englischen Literatur*, vol. I. There is a Danish trans. by J. Steenstrup, *Normannerne*, III.

The smaller poems are also translated in Robinson's edition.

IV CRITICISM, HISTORY, ETC.

L. Abegg, *Zur Entwicklung der historischen Dichtung bei den Angelsachsen*, deals in detail with the versification and language of these poems as well as of the *Battle of Maldon*, and examines their connection with the earlier epic poetry.

T. G. Foster, *Judith, Studies, etc.*, pp. 100-103.

Plummer's edition of the Chronicle contains in vol. II a mass of varied and interesting information on the persons and places mentioned in the songs.

J. R. Green's *Conquest of England* should be read for an account of the events that led up to the Battle of Brunanburh.

The site of the battle is discussed by Plummer; in the *Athenæum*, Nos. 3016, 3017, 3020, 3023; the *Antiquary*, vol. XII, 168, 286; in *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*, Vol. V (1889); and in the *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft*, vol. VI, 161.

III SONGS IN IRREGULAR METRE

These songs are printed in the editions of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and are discussed by Abegg, *op. cit.*; by H. Trautmann in *Anglia*, vol. II, pp. 166-173, and vol. VII, *Anzeiger* 211 ff.; and by F. Kluge in *P. B. Beiträge*, vol. IX, 422, *Zur Geschichte des Reimes im Altgermanischen*.

Glossary

[The order of words is strictly alphabetical, æ coming between ad and af, but initial ȝ following t. Both ȝ and þ are represented by ð in all cases. Roman numerals indicate the class of ablaut verbs; wk. 1, etc., that of the weak verbs; rd., the reduplicating; prp., the preteritive present verbs; anv., the anomalous verbs. When the designations of mood and tense are omitted, 'ind. pres.' is to be understood, unless some other designation has just preceded; when of mood only, supply 'ind.' if no other has preceded, otherwise the latter.]

A.

Ǻ, adv., *always, ever*, M. 315, v. 15.
 ǣbēodan, II. w. d., *announce*, pret. 3s. ǣbēad, M. 27; imper. 2s. ǣbēod, M. 49.
 ǣbrēoðan, II., *fail*, opt. 3s. ǣbrēoðe, M. 242.
 ac, conj., *but*, M. 82, 252, etc.
 ǣwellan, wk. 1, *slay*, pret. 3s. ǣwealde, iv. 8; pp. npm. iv. 15.
 ǣweccan, wk. 1, *shake*, pret. 3s. ǣwehte, M. 255, 310.
 ādræfan, wk. 1, *drive*

away, pp. ādræfed, iiii.

24.

ǣfre, adv., *ever, at any time*, M. 271, i. 66.
 ǣftan, adv., *from behind*, i. 63.
 ǣfter, prep. w. d., *after*, M. 65.
 æghwīlc, pron., *each, every*, nsm. M. 234.
 ægðer, 1) pron. *each* (of two), *either*, M. 133. 2) conj., æg[ð]er . . . and, *both . . . and*, M. 224.
 ælc, pron., *each, every*, asn. iv. 16.
 ænig, pron., *any*, nsm. M. 70; nsf. M. 195.
 ær, 1) adv., *before*, M. 60,

- 158, etc.; comp. *Æror*,
ii. 9; sup. *Ærost*, M. 124;
Ærest, M. 186; *ðā* . . .
Ærest, *as soon as*, M. 5.
2) conj., *before*; w. opt.
M. 61, 279, 300.
- Ærende*, n., *errand, mes-*
sage, as. *Ærænde*, M. 28.
- ærnan*, wk. 1, *make to run,*
gallop, pret. 3 p. *ær[n]*-
don, M. 191. [Causative
from *iernan*.]
- Æs*, n., *carriage*, gs. *Æses*,
M. 107, i. 63.
- æsc*, m., *spear of ash wood*,
as. M. 43, 310.
- æschere*, m., *spear army*,
(*Danish*) *army*, M. 69.
- æscholt*, n., *ash spear-*
shaft, as. M. 230.
- æt*, prep. w. d., 1) *at, in*,
M. 81, 119, 145, 212,
iv. 24; *æt ðære* [*ðearfe*],
M. 201; cf. M. 307; *æt*
hilde, M. 48, 55, 123,
223, 288; *æt gūðe*, M.
285, i. 44; *æt sace*, i.
42; cf. i. 4; *æt campe*,
i. 8; *æt ðām wigplegan*,
M. 268; *æt ðām wige*,
M. 10; *æt getohte*, M.
104. 2) *from*, M. 39.
- ætforan*, prep. w. d., *in*
front of, M. 16.
- æðele*, adj., *noble*, nsm. M.
280; wk. *æðela*, v. 24;
nsf. *æðele*, i. 16; dsm.
æðelum, v. 13, 31; asm.
æðelne, v. 27; wk.
æðelan, M. 151.
- æðeling*, m., *nobleman,*
prince, i. 3, 58; iv. 1, 16.
- æðelo*, f., *noble birth, de-*
scend, as. M. 216.
- ætsomne*, adv., *together*, i.
57.
- ætterne*, adj., *poisoned*,
nsm. M. 146; asm. *æt-*
trynne, M. 47.
- ætwtitan*, i., *reproach*, M.
220, 250.
- ætýwan*, wk. 1, *show*, pp.
ætýwed, iiib. 29.
- æwiscmōd*, adj., *humili-*
ated, defeated, npm.
- æwiscmōde*, i. 56.
- æfeallan*, rd., *fall*, pp.
æfeallen, M. 202.
- æflyman*, wk. 1, *put to*
flight, pret. 3s. *æflymde*,
M. 243.
- æfyllan*, wk. 1, *fell, bring*
low, pp. *æfyllad*, i. 67,
iiib. 18.
- æfysan*, wk. 1, *cause to*
hasten, drive away, M.
3. [*fūs*.]
- ægðelan*, wk. 1 w. g., *neg-*

- lect, pret. 3s. *ægælde*, v. 33.
- āgan*, prp., *own*, *have*, *ūpgang āgan*, *be allowed to approach*, M. 87; 1s. *āh*, M. 175; pret. 3s. *āhte*, M. 189.
- āgangan*, rd., *go by*, *elapse*, pp. *āgangen*, iiii. 10.
- āgyfan*, v., *give*, pret. 3s. *āgeaf*, M. 44; pp. *āgyfen*, M. 116.
- āhebban*, vi., *raise*, *lift*, pret. 3s. *āhōf*, M. 130, 244; 3p. *āhōfon*, M. 213; pp. *āhafen*, M. 106.
- āhte*, see *āgan*.
- āiernan*, iii., *run by*, *elapse*, pp. *āurnen*, iiii. 16.
- aldor*, m., *lord*, iiib. 12.
- ālŷfan*, wk. 1, *allow*, M. 90.
- ālŷsan*, wk. 1, *release*, pret. 3s. *ālŷsde*, ii. 11.
- āmyrran*, wk. 1, *check*, *restrain*, pret. 3s. *āmyrde*, M. 165.
- ān*, adj., *one*, asm. *ānne*, M. 117, 226; wk. nsm. *āna*, *alone*, *only*, M. 94.
- and*, (ond.) conj., *and*; passim; always abbreviated in the form *ȝ*, except once, on [d], iiii. 20.
- andlang*, adj., asm. *andlangne dæg*, *the whole day long*, i. 21.
- andswaru*, f., *answer*, as. *andswarc*, M. 44.
- angin*, n., *beginning*, *enterprise*, M. 242.
- ānræd*, adj., *resolute*, nsm. M. 44, 132.
- ār*, m., *messenger*, M. 26.
- ārhwæt*, adj., *eager for glory*, *gallant*, npm. *ārhwate*, i. 73.
- āsceacan*, vi., *shake*, pret. 3s. *āscēoc*, M. 230.
- āsecgan*, wk. 3, *say*, pret. 3s. *āsæde*, M. 198.
- āswebban*, wk. 1, *put to sleep*, *kill*, pp. npm. *āswefede*, i. 30.
- āurnen*, see *āiernan*.

B.

- bæc*, n., *back*; as. *ofer bæc*, *back*, M. 276.
- bæð*, n., *bath*, as. iiib. 26.
- baldlice*, adv., *boldly*, M. 311; sup. *baldlicost*, M. 78.
- bana*, wk. m., *slayer*, M. 299.
- be*, prep. w. d., 1) *by*, *near*, M. 152, 318, 319; *big*,

- M. 182. 2) *by, according to*; be naman, *by name*, iiib. 32; be ðām, *thereby*, M. 9.
- beadu, f., *battle*, ds. beaduwe, M. 185.
- beaduræs, m., *onslaught*, M. 111.
- beaduweorc, n., *warlike deed*, gp. beadoweorca, i. 48.
- bēag, m., *ring, collar, bracelet*, ap. bēagas, M. 31, 160.
- bēahgifa, wk. m., *ring-giver, patron*, iiib. 10; bēaggifa, i. 2; as. bēahgifan, M. 290.
- bealulēas, adj., *harmless, innocent*, nsm. v. 15.
- bearn, n., *child*, M. 92, 209, etc.; np. M. 186, iiia. 7, iiib. 4.
- becuman, iv., *come*, pret. 3s. becōm, v. 22, 25; 3p. becōmon, M. 58.
- befæstan, wk. 1, *entrust*, pret. 3s. befæste, v. 29.
- beforan, prep. w. d., *before*, i. 67.
- bēgen, pron., *both*, M. 182, 191, 291, 305; i. 57.
- begietan, v., *occupy*, pret. 3p. begēaton, i. 73.
- behindan, prep. w. d., *behind*, i. 60.
- benc, f., *bench*, ds. bence, M. 213.
- bendan, wk. 1, *bind, put in bonds*, pret. 3s. bende, iv. 9.
- bēon, anv., *be*, M. 185; 1s. eom, M. 179, 317; 2s. eart, M. 36; 3s. is, M. 31, etc.; pret. 1s. wæs, M. 217, 3s. M. 23, etc.; neg. næs, M. 325; pl. wæron, M. 110, etc.; opt. pres. 3s. sȳ, M. 215; pret. 3s. wære, M. 195, 240, iv. 5.
- beorgan, iii. w. d., *protect, save*, pret. 3p. burgon, M. 194.
- beorht, adj., *bright*, nsf. i. 15.
- beorn, m., *man*, i. 45; gs. beornes, M. 131, 160; ds. beorne, M. 154, 245; as. beorn, M. 270; np. beornas, M. 92, 111, 182, iii a. 5; gp. beorma, M. 257, i. 2, iii b. 10; dp. beornum, M. 101; ap. beornas, M. 17, 62, 277, 305, 311.
- bēot, n., *boast*, as. M. 15,

- 213; on *bēot*, *boastfully*,
M. 27.
- bēotian*, wk. 2, *boast*, pret.
3s. *bēotode*, M. 290.
- beran*, iv., *bear, carry*, M.
12, 62; pret. 3p. *bæron*,
M. 99; opt. pret. 3p.
bëron, M. 67.
- berëafian*, wk. 2, *deprive*,
pp. *berëafod*, iii b. 28;
w. d., v. 16.
- berstan*, iii., *burst, be
broken*, pret. 3s. *bærst*,
M. 284.
- bestandan*, vi., *stand by*,
pret. 3p. *bestōdon*, M.
68.
- beswican*, i., *deceive*, pp.
apm. *beswicene*, M. 238.
- betera*, adj., comp. of *gōd*,
better, nsn. *betere*, M.
31; npm. *beteran*, i.
48 (w. g. of respect).
- bewegan*, v., *kill*, pp. *be-
[we]gen*, M. 183.
- bewerian*, wk. 2, *guard,
protect*, pret. 3s. *bewe-
rode*, v. 24.
- biddan*, v., *ask, pray*;
order, bid, pret. 3s. *bæd*,
M. 20, 128, 170, 257;
3p. *bædon*, M. 87, 262,
306.
- big*, see *be*.
- bill*, n., *two-edged sword*,
as. M. 162; dp. *billum*,
M. 114.
- billgeslyht*, n., *striking
with swords, battle*, gs.
billgeslyhtes, i. 45.
- bindan*, iii., *bind*, pp. asm.
gebundenne, iv. 18.
- bisceop*, m., *bishop*; iib.
14.
- biter*, adj., *fierce, dire*,
nsm. M. 111; wk. æ
bitera, v. 26; apm.
bitere, M. 85.
- blandenfex*, adj., *grey-
haired, old*, nsm. i. 45.
- blendan*, wk. 1, *blind, de-
stroy the sight of*, pret. 3s.
blende, iv. 9, 19.
- blind*, adj., *blind*, asm.
blindne, iv. 20.
- blis*, f., *joy*, ns. iia. 5; as.
blisse, iib. 36.
- blissian*, wk. 2, *rejoice*, opt.
prs. 3p. *blission*, iv. 14.
- bliðe*, 1) adj. *joyful, glad*,
comp. *bliðra*, M. 146.
2) adv., *joyfully*, iv. 14.
- bliðemōd*, adj., *merry,
gladsome*, nsm. v. 15.
- blōdig*, adj., *bloody, blood-
stained*, asm. *blōdigne*,
M. 154.
- bōc*, f., *book*, np. *bēc*, i. 68.

- boda**, wk. m., *messenger, envoy*, ns. M. 49.
boga, wk. m., *bow*, np. bogan, M. 110.
bord, n., *shield*, ns. M. 110; gs. *bordes*, M. 284; as. *bord*, M. 15, 42, 131, 245, 270, 309; gp. *borda*, M. 295; dp. *bordum*, M. 101; ap. *bord*, M. 62, 283.
bordweall, m., *wall of shields*, as. M. 277, i. 5 [cf. *Beowulf* 3118, 'scildweall'].
bōsm, m., *bosom*, ds. bōsme, i. 27.
brād, adj., *broad*, asm. wk. brāda[n], ii. 5; asn. brād, M. 15, 163; apn. brāde, i. 71.
breacan, iv., *break, break through*, pret. 3s. bræc, M. 277; pp. brocen, M. 1.
brēgdan, iii., *pluck, draw*, pret. 3s. bræd, M. 154, 162.
breġo, m., *leader, chief*, ns. i. 33, iiib. 36.
brēme, adj., *illustrious*, gs. brēmes, iiia. 12.
brēost, n., *breast*, dp. brēostum, M. 144, iiib. 20.
bricġ, f., *bridge, gangway*, as. bricġe, M. 74, 78.
bricġweard, m., *bridge-guard*, ap. bricġweardas, M. 85.
brim, m. n., *sea, water*, np. brymmas, v. 12; ap. brimu, i. 71.
brimliðend, m., *sea-farer*, gp. brimliðendra, M. 27.
brimmann, m., *sea-man, sea-farer*, np. brimmen, M. 295; gp. brimmanna, M. 49.
brimstrēam, m., *sea-stream, estuary*, as. ii. 5.
bringan, wk. i irreg., *bring*, pret. 3s. brōhte, iv. 20 (cf. *Siev. Gr.* 407 n. 15).
brōðor, m., *brother*, ns. M. 282, i. 2; np. brōðru, M. 191.
brūcan, ii. w. g., *enjoy*, i. 63.
brūneccġ, adj., *brown-edged*, asn. M. 163 [cf. *Beowulf* 1546].
brytnian, wk. 2, *distribute*, pret. 3s. britnod [e], v. 7; 3p. bry[t]nodan, v. 21.
bryttigean, wk. 2, *dispose of, enjoy*, i. 60.
būġan, ii., *turn, retire*, M.

- 276; pret. 3p. bugon, M. 185.
- burg, f., *walled town*, ds. byrig, iii a. 3; as. burh, M. 291; gp. burga, ii. 5.
- būrðen, m., *chamberlain*, ds. būrðene, M. 121.
- būtan, 1) prep. w. d., *with-out*, iv. 15. 2) conj., *except*, būtan hwā . . . ge-nāme, M. 71; but, iia. 13.
- byldan, wk. 1, *embolden*, encourage, opt. 3s. bylde, M. 234.
- byre, m., *son*, ns. v. 10.
- byre, m., *occasion*, opportunity, as. M. 121.
- byrgan, wk. 1, *bury*, pret. 3s. byrigde, iv. 22.
- byrnan, iii., *burn*, pres. p. byrnende, iiib. 20.
- byrne, wk. f., *corslet*, ns. M. 144, 284; as. byrnan, M. 163.
- bysig, adj., *busy*, npin. by-sige, M. 110.
- camp, m., *fight*, ds. campe, i. 8.
- campstede, m., *battle-field*, ds. i. 29, 49.
- candel, f., *candle*, lamp, ns. Godes candel, *the sun*, i. 15.
- ceald, adj., *cold*, asn. cald M. 91, npm. ceald[c], v. 12.
- ceallian, wk. 2, *shout*, M. 91. [O. W. Scand. kalla.]
- cēgean, wk. 1, *call*, name, pres. 3p. cēgeað, iia. 7.
- cellod, adj., *boat-shaped*, hollow, asn. M. 283.
- cempa, wk. m., *warrior*, ns. M. 119.
- cēne, adj., *bold*, nsm. M. 215; npm. M. 283; comp. nsf. cēnre, M. 312.
- ceorl, m., *free man of lowest rank*, churl, ns. M. 256; ds. ceorle, M. 132.
- cēosan, ii., *choose*, pret. 3s. cēas, iiib. 2.
- cild, n., *child*, ns. iiib. 11.
- cing, m., *king*, ns. i. 1, 35, 58; ii. 1, iii b. 2; cining, ii. 13; kyningc, v. 23; kyng, v. 15; kingc, v. 1; gs. cinges,

C

- cāf, adj., *active*, bold, asm. cāfne, M. 76.
- cāfice, adv., *actively*, boldly, M. 153.

- iii a. 12, iv. 2; ds.
 kinge, iii a. 2, v. 13;
 np. ciningas, i. 29.
 clæne, adj., *clean, pure*,
 nsm. v. 23.
 clēofan, ii., *split*, pret.
 3p. clufon, M. 283, -an,
 i. 5.
 clypian, wk. 2, *call out*,
 pret. 3s. clypode, M.
 25.
 cneap, m. *small ship, gal-*
ley, ns. i. 35. [O. Dan.
knarr.]
 cnēowmæg, m., *kinsman*,
 dp. cnēomāgum, i. 8.
 cniht, m., *youth, servant*,
 ns. M. 9, 153.
 comēta, m., *comet*, as. iiib.
 32.
 corðer, n., *multitude, com-*
pany of men, ds. corðre,
 iia. 2.
 cræft, m., *skill*, as. iiib. 15.
 cræftglēaw, adj., *skilled,*
learned, npm. cræft-
 glēawe, iiib. 32.
 cræftig, adj., *skilled*, nsm.
 cræftig ræda, *skilled in*
counsel, v. 5.
 cringan, iii., *fall, perish*,
 inf. crin[c]gan, M. 292;
 pret. 3p. crungon, i. 10;
 cruncon, M. 302.
- crūdan, ii., *press, hasten*,
 pret. 3s. crēad, i. 35.
 cuman, iv., *come*, pret. 3s.
 cōm, M. 65, i. 37, iv.
 1; 3p. cōmon, iv. 12;
 pp. cumen, M. 104.
 cumbolgehnāst, n., *clash*
of standards, battle, ga.
 cumbolgehnāstes, i. 49.
 cunnian, wk. 2, *prove, test*,
 M. 215.
 cweðan, v., *say*, pret. 3s.
 cwæð, M. 211, 255.
 cynerice, n., *kingdom*, da.
 iiib. 11.
 cyn, n., *kin, clan*; ns.
 kynn, v. 18; gs. cynnes,
 M. 217, 266; ds. cynne,
 M. 76.
 cyrm, m., *noise, shouting*,
 ns. M. 107.

D

- dæd, f., *deed*, ns. iv. 11;
 dp. dædum, v. 33.
 dædfruma, wk. m., *doer of*
deeds, hero, ns. ii. 3.
 dæg, m., *day*, ds. dæge,
 iia. 6; as. dæg, i. 21,
 iia. 8, iiib. 9; on dæg,
one day, once, M. 198.
 dægweorc, n., *day's work*,
 ga. dægweorces, M. 148.

dælan, wk. 1, *deal out*, opt.
pres. 1p. hilde dælon, *fight*, M. 33.
daroð, m., *spear, javelin*,
as. M. 149, 255; gp.
daroða, i. 54.
dēað, m., *death*, ns. v. 26.
dennade, see ðanian.
dēop, adj., *deep*, asn. i.
55.
dēor, n., *animal*, as. i. 64.
dēore, adv., *cruelly*, v. 26.
dēore, adj., *dear, beloved*,
instr. ns. v. 19.
dēormōd, adj., *fierce-heart-*
ed, nsm. iiib. 24.
derian, wk. 1 w. d.,
harm, M. 70.
dōm, m., *judgment, discre-*
tion, as. M. 38; *glory*,
M. 129.
dōn, anv., *do*, pret. 3s.
dyde, M. 280; pp.
gedōn, iv. 11.
drēam, m., *bliss, joy*, ap.
drēamas, iiib. 1.
drengr, m., *warrior*, gp.
drengra, M. 149. [O. W.
Scand. *drengr*.]
drēorig, adj., *bloody*, nsf.
i. 54.
drēorlic, adj., *bloody*, comp.
nsf. drēorlicre, iv. 11.
drihten, m., *Lord*, ns. M.

148, i. 1; ga. drihtnes,
i. 16.
dūgan, prp., *avail, suffice*,
pres. 3s. dēah, M. 48.
duguð, f., *benefit*, ds. du-
guðe, M. 197.
dýre, adj., *dear, beloved*,
nsm. ii. 3.

E

ēa, f., *river*, as. ii. 4.
ēac, conj., *also*, M. 11, i.
19, iii a. 4; and . . .
ēac, i. 2; swilce . . .
ēac, i. 30, ii. 7; ēc, iv.
4.
ēadig, adj., *blessed*, dsm.
wk. ēadgan, iiia. 6.
eafora, wk. m., *child*, ns.
ii. 13, iiia. 17; ds. eafor-
ran, i. 52; np. i. 7.
[eahta], num., *eight*, v.
20.
eahtoða, num., *eighth*, as.
eahtoðan, iiib. 9.
eald, adj., *old*, nsm. M.
310, i. 46; wk. mīn
calda fæder, M. 218;
dsf. wk. caldan, iiia. 3;
npm. calde, i. 69; apn.
M. 47.
ealdor, m., *chief, lord*, ns.
M. 202, 222, 314; ga.

- caldres, M. 53; ds.
caldre, M. 11.
caldorlang, adj., *everlasting*, asm. ealdorlangne, i. 3.
caldorman, m., *chief, magistrate*, ns. M. 219.
ealgian, wk. 2, *defend*, pret. 3pl. ealgodan, i. 9.
eall, adj., *all*, nsm. M. 314; nsn. v. 13; asf. ealle, M. 304, v. 31; npm. M. 63, 203, 207; gp. calra, M. 174; dp. callum, M. 216, 233, iii a. 6; apm. calle, M. 231, 238, 320; apf. M. 196.
eard, m., *native place, home*, ds. earde, iiib. 25, iv. 11; as. eard, M. 53, 58, 222, i. 73.
eargebland, m., *turmoil of waves, surge*, as. i. 26.
earh, adj., *cowardly*, nsm. M. 238.
earm, m., *arm*, as. M. 165.
earmlíce, adv., *pitiably*, iv. 15.
earn, m., *eagle*, ns. M. 107; as. i. 63.
eart, see *bēon*.
ēastan, adv., *from the east*, i. 69.
ēasteð, n., *river-bank*, ds. ēasteðe, M. 63. [ēastæð.]
ebba, wk. m., *ebb-tide*, ds. ebban, M. 65.
ēc, see *ēac*.
ēce, adj., *eternal*, gsm. ēces, i. 16.
ecg, f., *edge, blade*, ns., M. 60; dp. ecgum, i. 68; ecggum, i. 4.
efstan, wk. 1, *hasten*, pret. 3p. efston, M. 206.
eft, adv., *again, afterwards*, M. 201, etc.; eft ongēan, *once again*, M. 49, 156.
ēgbūend, m., *island-dweller*, np. iii a. 4; gp. ēgbūendra, iiib. 37.
ēgland, n., *island*, ds. ēglande, i. 66.
ellen, n., *courage*, as. M. 211.
embe, prep. w. a., 1) *near*, M. 249, i. 5; æfre embe stunde, *ever and anon*, M. 271. 2) *concerning*, ymbe, M. 214.
engel, m., *angel*, np. englas, v. 27; gp. engla, M. 178, iiib. 36.
ēode, see *gān*.
eoh, m., *war-horse, charger*, as. M. 189.

eom, see *bēon*.

ēoredcyst, f., *troop*, dp.

ēoredcystum, i. 21.

eorl, m., *chief, earl*, ns.

M. 6, 51, 89, 132, 146,

203, 233, iv. 3; gs.

eorles, M. 165; ds. eorle,

M. 28, 159, v. 31; np.

eorlas, i. 31, 73; gp.

eorla, i. 1, iiib. 12. [Cf.

Scand. *jarl*.]

eornoste, adv., *earnestly,*

desperately, M. 281.

eorðe, wk. f., *earth*; gs.

eorðan, iii b. 1, 37; ds.

M. 107, 126, 157, 233,

286, 303; as. v. 17.

ēðel, m., *own country,*

home, as. M. 52, iii b.

28, v. 24.

ēðelturf, f., *native coun-*

try, territory, ds. ēðel-

tyrf, iiib. 6.

F

fæder, m., *father*, ns. M.

218.

fæge, adj., *fated, doomed,*

nsm. M. 119; gsm.

fægēs, M. 297; dsm.

wk. fægēan, M. 125;

npm. fæge, M. 105, i.

12, 28.

fægere, adv., *nobly, well,*

M. 22.

fæhð, f., *feud, hostility*, as.

fæhðe, M. 225.

færsceaða, wk. m., *sudden*

(dangerous) foe, ds. fæ-

sceaðan, M. 142.

fæste, adv., *firmly, steadily,*

M. 21, 103, 171, 301.

fæsten, n., *fastness, for-*

tress, as. M. 194.

fæstlice, adv., *firmly, reso-*

lutely, M. 82, 254.

fæstnian, wk. 2, *confirm,*

M. 35.

faran, vi., *go*, M. 88, 156.

feallan, rd., *fall, perish,*

M. 54, 105; pret. 3s.

fēoll, M. 119, 166, 286;

fēol, M. 126, 303; 3p.

fēollon, M. 111; fēollan,

i. 12.

fealo, adj., *yellow, pale*

brown, asm. fealone, i.

36.

fealohilte, adj., *with yel-*

low or golden hilt, nsn.

M. 166.

fela, adj. w. g., *indecl.,*

much, many, M. 73, 90;

feala, iiib. 18.

feld, m., *field*, ns. i. 12;

ds. felda, M. 241.

feoh, n., *cattle, money*, ds.

- fēo, iv. 8 ; as. feoh, M. 39.
 feohtan, III., *fight*, M. 16, 261 ; pret. 3s. feaht, M. 254, 277, 281, 298.
 feoht, n., *fight*, [c]ohte, ns. M. 103.
 feolheard, adj., *hard as a file*, apn. fēolhearde, M. 108.
 fēond, m., *enemy*, dp. fēondum, M. 103, 264 ; ap. fēynd, M. 82.
 feor, adv., *far*, M. 3.
 feorh, m., *life*, gs. fēores, M. 260, 317 ; ds. fēore, M. 194, 259 ; as. feorh, M. 125, 142, 184, i. 36.
 feorhhūs, n., *life-house*, body, as. M. 297.
 [fēower], num., *four*, v. 6.
 fēran, wk. 1, *go, depart*, M. 41, 221.
 ferian, wk. 1, *go, depart*, M. 179 ; pret. 3p. feredon, *bore, carried*, v. 27.
 fēða, wk. m., *troop, company*, as. fēðan, M. 88.
 fife, num., *five*, i. 28, ii. 5.
 findan, III., *find*, pret. 3p. fundon, M. 85.
 flān, m., *arrow, dart*, gs. flānes, M. 71 ; as. flān, M. 269.
 flēam, m., *flight*, ds. flēame, M. 186, i. 37 ; as. flēam, M. 81, 254.
 flēogan, II., *fly*, M. 7, 109, 150, 275.
 flēon, II., *flee*, M. 247 ; pret. 3p. flugon, M. 194.
 flōd, m., *flood, high tide*, ns. M. 65, 72 ; as. *sea*, i. 36.
 flot, n., *deep water, sea*, as. M. 41, i. 35.
 flota, wk. m., *sailor, pirate*, as. flotan, M. 227 ; np. M. 72 ; gp. i. 32.
 flōwan, rd., *flow*, pres. p. flōwende, M. 65.
 flyht, m., *flight*, as. M. 71.
 folc, n., *people*, ns. M. 241 ; gs. folces, M. 202, i. 67 ; ds. folce, M. 227, 259, 323 ; as. folc, M. 22, 54.
 folcstede, m., *fighting-place of the people, battle-field*, ds. i. 41.
 folde, wk. f., *earth, ground*, ds. foldan, M. 166, iiib. 18 ; as. M. 54.
 folme, wk. f., *hand*, ds. folman, M. 108, 150 ; dp. M. 21.
 fōn, rd., *seize*, pret. 3s. tō wæpnum fēng, M. 10 ;

- fēng tōcynerice, *succeeded to*, iiib. 10.
- for, prep. w. d., 1) *for*, M. 96, 259. 2) *in consequence of, owing to*, M. 64, 89, ii. 12.
- forbūgan, II. w. d., *flee from*, pret. 3s. gūðe forbēah, M. 325.
- ford, m., *fōrd*, ds. forda, M. 81; as. ford, M. 88.
- forġifan, v., *give*, pret. 3s. forġeaf, M. 139, 148.
- forġrindan, III., *crush, destroy*, pp. forgrunden, i. 18, 43.
- forġyldan, III., *pay for, avert by paying*, opt. 3p. forġyldon, M. 32.
- forheard, adj., *exceedingly hard*, asm. forheardne, M. 156.
- forhēawan, rd., *hew down, slaughter*, pp. forhēawen, M. 115, 223, 288, 314.
- forhogian, wk. 2, *despite*, pret. 3s. forhogode, M. 254.
- forhtian, wk. 2, *fear*, opt. pret. 3p. forhtedon, M. 21.
- forlāetan, rd., 1) *leave, abandon*. 2) *let*, M. 2 (1), forlæt[a]n, 208 (1); pret. 3s. forlēt, M. 187, i. 42, iiib. 3 (all 1), M. 149, 156, 321 (all 2).
- forma, adj., *foremost, first*, asm. forman, M. 77.
- formonig, adj., *very many*, nsm. formoni, M. 239.
- forseon, v., *despise, scorn*, pp. forsawen, iiib. 22.
- forslēan, vi., *slay*, pp. forslēgen, i. 42.
- forð, adv., *fōrth, forwards*, M. 3 etc.
- forðan, adv., *therefore*, M. 241, iv. 4.
- forðgeorn, adj., *eager to advance, impetuous*, nsm. M. 281.
- forwegan, v., *slay*, pp. forwēgen, M. 228.
- fōt, m., *foot*, gs. fōtes, M. 247; dp. fōtum, M. 119, 171.
- fōtmæl, n., *foot's length*, as. M. 275.
- fram, 1) prep. w. d., *from, away from (motion)*, M. 185, 187, 193, 252, 316; (origin), i. 8; *since*, iiia. 12. 2) adv., *away*, M. 317.
- franca, wk. m., *lance, javelin*, ds. francan, M. 77; as. M. 140.

frēa, wk. m., *lord*, ds. frēan, M. 12, 16, 184, 289, *iiia*. 15; as. M. 259.
 frēod, f., *goodwill, peace*, ds. frēode, M. 39.
 frēolic, adj., *free, noble*, nsm. v. 6, 22.
 frēond, m., *friend*, gp. frēonda, i. 41; ap. frýnd, M. 229.
 frið, m., *peace, truce*, gs. friðes, M. 41; ds. friðe, M. 179; as. frið, M. 39, iv. 12.
 frōd, adj., *wise, old*, nsm. M. 140; frōd fēores, *advanced in years*, M. 317; wk. frōda, i. 37, v. 29.
 fruma, wk. m., *origin*, ns. *iiib*. 21.
 frymdig, adj., *desirous*; nsm. ic eom frymdi tō ðē, *I beseech thee*, M. 179.
 ful, adv., *fully, quite*, M. 253, 311, iv. 23, 24; full, M. 153.
 furðor, comp. adv., *further*, M. 247.
 fūs, adj., *eager, ready*, nsm. M. 281.
 fyl, m., *destruction, death*, as. M. 71, 264.
 fylstan, wk. 1 w. d., *help*, M. 265.

fýrd, f., *army, militia*, ds. fýrde, M. 221.
 fýdrinc, m., *warrior*, ns. M. 140.
 fýrmest, sup. adj., *foremost, first*, nsm. M. 323.
 fýsan, wk. 1, *send forth rapidly, dart*, pret. 3s. fýsde, M. 269.

G

gafol, n., *tribute*, ds. gafole, M. 32, 46; as. g[a]fol, M. 61.
 gān, anv., *go, come*, M. 247; pret. 3s. ēode, M. 132, 159, 225, 297; 3p. ēodon, 260; imper. 2p. gāð, M. 93; opt. pret. 3p. ēodon, M. 229.
 gangan, rd. (cf. Siev. Gr. 3 396 n2), *go, march*, M. 62, 170; reflex. wē willað . . . ūs to scype gangan, M. 40; opt. 2p. gangon, M. 56.
 ganot, m., *gannet, seabird*, gs. ganotes bæð, i.e. *sea*, *iiib*. 26.
 gār, m., *dart, javelin*, ns. M. 296; ds. gāre, M. 138; as. gār, M. 13, 134, 154, 237, 321; dp.

- gārum, i. 18; ap. gāras, M. 46, 67, 109.
 gārberend, m., *javelin-bearer, warrior*, np. M. 262.
 gārmitting, f., *meeting of javelins, battle*, gs. gārmittinge, i. 50.
 gārreās, m., *rush of javelins, conflict*, as. M. 32.
 gāst, m., *spirit, soul*, ds. gāste, M. 176; as. gāst, v. 3.
 gē, pron., *you*, M. 32; d. ēow, M. 31; a. M. 41.
 geæðele, adj., *innate, natural*, nsn. i. 7.
 gearo, adj. *ready*, nsm. gear[o], M. 274; nsm. gearowe, M. 72, 100.
 geatwe, fp., *trappings, armour*, d. geatwum, v. 22.
 gebædan, wk. 1, *compel*, pp. gebæded, i. 33, ii. 9.
 gebeorg, n., *defence*, ds. gebeorge, M. 31, 131, 245.
 gebetan, wk. 1., *make better, amend*, pret. 3s. gebette, iiib. 36.
 gebidan, 1., *meet with, experience*, pret. 1s. gebād, M. 174.
 gebræc, n., *breaking, crash*, ns. M. 295.
 gebrōðru, mp., *brothers*, M. 305; gebrōðor, i. 57.
 gebyrðtid, f., *birth-time, birth*, ds. gebyrðtīde, iii a. 12.
 gebyrian, wk. 1, *suit, besit*, pret. 3s. gebyrede, iv. 22.
 gecamp, m., *fight*, ds. gecampe, M. 153.
 gecēosan, 11., *choose*, pret. 3s. gecēas, M. 113.
 gecringan, 111., *perish*, pret. 3s. gecranc, M. 250, 324. See cringan.
 gecweðan, v. *speak, utter*, pret. 3s. gecwæð, M. 168.
 gecynde, adj., *natural, in-born*, asm. gecyndne, iii b. 15.
 gecyðan, wk. 1, *make known*, M. 216.
 gedōn, anv., *do*, pp. M. 197.
 geealgian, wk. 2, *defend*, gealgean, M. 52.
 geearnung, f., *favour, reward*, ap. geearnunga, M. 196.
 geendian, wk. 2, *end*, pret. 3s. geendode, iiib. 1.

geþode, see gegān.
 gefecgan, wk. 3, *seize*,
 M. 160. (Cf. Siev. Gr. 3
 416n. 15b.)
 gefeoht, n., *fight*, ds. ge-
 feohte, M. 12, i. 28. See
 feoht.
 gefeohtan, iii., *win by*
fighting, M. 129.
 gefēra, wk. m., *comrade*,
attendant, ns. M. 280;
 ap. gefēran, M. 170, 229,
 iv. 7.
 geflyman, wk. 1, *put to*
flight, pp. geflymed, i.
 32.
 geforðian, wk. 2, *carry*
out, accomplish, pp. ge-
 forðod, M. 289.
 gefræge, n., *inquiry, know-*
ledge, ds. mine gefræge,
in my knowledge, as I
have heard, iiia. 9, iiib.
 16; wide g., *as is widely*
known, iiib. 34.
 gefyllan, wk. 1 w. g., *de-*
stroy, deprive of, pp. ge-
 fyllod, i. 41.
 gegaderian, wk. 2, *assem-*
ble, pp. gegaderod, iiia.
 10.
 gegān, anv., *ouerrun, in-*
vade, pret. 3s. geþode,
 ii. 2.

gegangen, rd., *overcome*,
subdue, M. 59. See
 gangan.
 gegremian, wk. 2, *enrage*,
 pp. gegremod, M. 138;
 nrm. gegremode, M. 296.
 gegrindan, iii., *grind*
sharp, pp. apm. gegrun-
 denc, M. 109.
 gehālgian, wk. 2, *hallow*,
consecrate, pp. to kinge
 gehālgod, *consecrated*
king, iiia. 2.
 gehātan, rd., *vow, pro-*
mise, pres. 1s. gehāte, M.
 246; pret. 3s. gehēt, M.
 289, iv. 16.
 gehealdan, rd., *hold*, M.
 167.
 gehende, prep. w. d., *near*,
 M. 294, iv. 24.
 gehlēapan, rd., *leap upon*,
 pret. 3s. gehlēop, M. 189.
 gehlystan, wk. 1, *listen*,
 pret. 3p. gehlyston, M.
 92.
 gehwā, pron., *each one*, ds.
 gehwām, iiib. 36; as.
 gehwane, i. 9.
 gehwær, adv., *everywhere*,
 iiib. 5.
 gehwæðer, pron., *either*,
both, asf. gehwæðere, M.
 112.

- gehwylic**, pron., *each*, n.
 M. 128, 257.
gehýran, wk. 1, *hear*, pres.
 2s. gehýrst, M. 45; pret.
 1s. gehýrde, M. 117.
gelæstan, wk. 1, 1) *ac-*
complish, carry out. 2)
attend, serve, w. d., M.
 11 (2); pret. 3s. gelæste,
 M. 15 (1).
gelettan, wk. 1, *hinder*,
arrest, pret. 3s. gelette,
 M. 164, iv. 6.
gelimpan, III., *happen*,
 pret. 3s. gelamp, IIIA. 16.
gelyfan, wk. 1, *believe*,
 gerund tō gelyfenne, *to*
be believed, iv. 13.
gemælan, wk. 1, *speak*,
 pret. 3s. gemælde, M.
 230, 244.
gemāna, wk. m., *society*,
meeting, as. gemānan, i.
 40.
gemanian, wk. 2, *exhort*,
 pp. apm. gemanode, M.
 231.
gemōt, n., *meeting, conflict*,
 ns. M. 301; gs. gemōtes,
 i. 50; as. gemōt, M.
 199.
gemunan, prp., *remember*,
 pret. 3s. gemunde, M.
 225; 3p. gemundon, M.
 196; imper. 2p. w. g.
 gemun[ad], M. 212.
genēat, m., *retainer, vas-*
sal, ns. M. 310.
genehe, adv., *rapidly, fre-*
quently, M. 269. [Cf.
 ge-neahhe.]
generian, wk. 1, *rescue*,
save, pret. 3s. generede,
 i. 36.
geniman, IV., *take, receive*,
 pret. 3s. genam, v. 26;
 opt. pret. 3s. genāme,
 M. 71.
geond, prep. w. a., *over*,
throughout, IIIB. 33, v. 17.
geong, adj., *young*, nsm.
 M. 210; wk. geonga,
 M. 155, III b. 8; asm.
 geongne, i. 44; npm.
 geonge, i. 29.
georn, adj. w. g., *eager*,
 nsm. æses georn, *greedy*
for carrion, M. 107;
 npm. wiges georne, *eager*
for battle, M. 73.
georne, adv., *eagerly, ear-*
nestly, M. 123, 206;
 georne gesāwan, *clearly*
saw, M. 84.
geornful, adj., *eager*, nsm.
 M. 274.
geornlice, adv., *eagerly*,
willingly, M. 265.

- geræcan**, wk. 1 irreg., *reach, hit*, pret. 3s. *geræhte*, M. 142, 158, 226.
gerædan, wk. 1, *plan, advise*, 2s. *gerædest*, M. 36; pret. 3s. *gerædde*, iv. 17.
geræde, n., *trappings, armour*, dp. *gerædum*, M. 190.
gerēnian, wk. 2, *adorn, ornament*, pp. *gerēnod*, M. 161.
gerim, n., *number, total*, gs. *gerimes*, v. 7, 21.
geryman, wk. 1, *make room*, pp. *nū ēow is gerymed*, *room has been made for you*, M. 93.
gesceaft, f., *created thing, thing*, ns. i. 16.
gesēcan, wk. 1 irreg., *seek, make for*, M. 222; pret. 3s. *gesöhte*, M. 287; 3p. *gesöhtan*, i. 27.
gesecgan, wk. 3, *say*, pret. 3s. *gesæde*, M. 120.
gesellan, wk. 1, irreg., *give, give up*, pret. 3s. *gesælde*, M. 188; 3p. *gesældon*, M. 184.
gesēman, wk. 1, *reconcile, satisfy*, M. 60.
geston, v., *see*, pret. 3p. *gesāwon*, M. 203.
geslēan, vl., *win by fighting*, pret. 3p. *geslōgan*, i. 4.
gestandan, vl., *stand*, *gest[a]ndan*, M. 171.
gesyrwan, wk. 1, *equip, arm*, pp. *gesyrwed*, M. 159.
getellan, wk. 1 irreg., *count*, pp. *geteled*, iiii. 11.
getēon, 11., *instruct*, pp. *npm. getogene*, iiii. 7.
getoht, n., *battle*, ds. *getohte*, M. 104.
getrymman, wk. 1, *comfort, encourage*, pp. *getrymmed*, M. 22.
geðafian, wk. 2, *permit*, pret. 3s. *geðafode*, iv. 3.
geðanc, n., *mind, heart*, as. M. 13.
geðancian, wk. 2 w. d. and g., *thank*, 1s. *geðanc[i]e*, M. 173.
geðeon, 1., *thrive*, pp. *wel geðungen*, *virtuous*, v. 9. (Cf. *Siev. Gr.* 3, 383, n. 3, and 386, n. 2.)
geðolian, wk. 2, *endure*, M. 6.
geðrang, n., *throng, press*, ds. *geþrang[c]*, M. 299.

- geðring, n., *throng, turmoil*, as. iiib. 27.
 geðungen, see geðeon.
 geunnan, prp. w. g., *grant*, opt. 2s. geunne, M. 176.
 gewadan, vi., *go, pass*, pret. 3s. gewōd, M. 157.
 gewalc, n., *tossing, rolling*, as. iiib. 25.
 geweald, m., *power*, as. M. 178.
 geweorðan, iii., *take place*, pp. geworden, iii. a. 6, 19.
 gewinn, n., *fight*, ds. gewinne, M. 248, 302; as. gewinn, M. 214.
 gewinnan, iii., *win by fighting*, M. 125.
 gewitan, i., *go, depart*, pret. 3s. gewāt, M. 72, i. 35, iiib. 8; reflex. iiib. 14; 3p. reflex. gewitan him, i. 53.
 gewrecan, v., *avenge*, M. 208, 263.
 gewrit, n., *writing*, np. gewritu, *annals*, iii. a. 14.
 gewundian, wk. 2, *wound*, pp. gewundod, M. 135.
 gewyrca, wk. 1, irreg., *cause*, M. 264; *flēam g., take to flight*, M. 81.
 gif, conj., *if*, M. 34; gyf, M. 36, 196.
 gisan, v., *give*, pret. 3s. gcaf, iiib. 36.
 glēaw, adj., *wise, learned*, gp. glēawra, iii. a. 10, iiib. 19.
 glidan, i., *glide*, pret. 3s. glād, i. 15.
 gnornian, wk. 2, *lament*, M. 315.
 gnornung, f., *lamentation, grief*, ns. iiib. 19.
 God, m., *God*, M. 94.
 gōd, adj., *good*, nsm. M. 315; v. 23; wk. gōda, iii. b. 14; dsm. gōdum, M. 4; asm. wk. gōdan, M. 187; asn. gōd, M. 13, 237; apm. gōde, M. 170.
 gōd, n., *good, bliss*, gs. gōdes, M. 176.
 gold, n., *gold*, ds. golde, M. 35.
 gomolfeax, adj., *white-haired*, nsm. iiib. 26.
 grædig, adj., *greedy*, asm. grædigne, i. 64.
 græg, adj., *grey*, asn. wk. græge, i. 64.
 gram, adj., *fierce, hostile*, npm. grame, M. 262; dp. gramum, M. 100.
 grēot, n., *sand, dust*, ds. grēote, M. 315.

grim, adj., *fierce*, nsm. M. 61.
gríð, n., *truce*, as. M. 35. [O. W. Scand.]
grund, m., *ground, land*, as. M. 287; ap. grundas, i. 15.
gryrelēoð, n., *song of horror*, gp. gryrelēoða, M. 285.
guma, wk. m., *man, warrior*, np. guman, M. 94, i. 18; gp. gumena, i. 50.
gūð, f., *battle*, gs. gūðe, M. 192; ds. M. 13, 94, 187, 285, 296, 321, i. 44; gū[ð]e, M. 325.
gūðhafoc, m., *war-hawk* (i.e. *eagle*), as. i. 64.
gūðplega, wk. m., *battle-sport*, ns. M. 61.
gūðrinc, m., *warrior*, ns. M. 138.
gyf, see gif.
gylpan, III. w. g., *boast*, i. 44.
gylpword, n., *boastful word*, dp. gylpwordum, M. 274.
gyman, wk. 1 w. g., *heed, care for*, pret. 3p. gým-don, M. 192.
gýsel, m., *hostage*, ns. M. 265.

gyst, m., *stranger*, np. gystas, M. 86.
gýt, adv., *yet, still*, M. 168, 273, iv. 16; gēt, IIIa. 13; gýta, i. 66.

H

habban, wk. 3, *have*, M. 236; 2s. hafast, M. 231; pret. 3s. hæfde, M. 13, etc.
hæft, m., *bond, captivity*, as. iv. 6.
hæfteclamm, m., *fetter*, *bond*, dp. hæfteclammum, ii. 10.
hæleð, m., *man, warrior*, ns. IIIB. 13, 24, 26; np. M. 214, IIIB. 31; hælæð, M. 249; gp. hæleða, M. 74, i. 25, v. 8.
hærran, see hearra.
hættian, wk. 2, *scalp*, pret. 3s. hættode, iv. 10.
hæðen, m. *heathen*, np. hæðene, M. 55, 181; dp. hæðenum, ii. 10.
hafenian, wk. 2, *grasp*, pret. 3s. hafenode, M. 42, 309.
hafoc, m., *hawk*, as. M. 8.
hagosteald, adj., *unmarried, young*, nrm. hage-stealde, v. 14.

- hāl**, adj., *whole, safe and sound*, npm. **hāle**, M. 292.
- hālig**, adj., *holy*, asm. **hāligne**, v. 3.
- hals**, m., *neck*, as. M. 141.
- hām**, m., *home*, ds. **hāme**, M. 292; as. **hām**, *home-ward*, M. 251; gp. **hāma**, iii b. 28; ap. **hāmas**, i. 10.
- hamelian**, wk. 2, *mutilate*, pret. 3s. **hamelode**, iv. 10.
- hamor**, m., *hammer*, gp. **hamora**, i. 6.
- hand**, f., *hand*, ns. M. 141; ds. **hand**, M. 149; as. **hand**, M. 112; dp. **handum**, M. 14; **handon**, M. 7.
- handplega**, wk. m., *hand-play, fighting*, gs. **handplegan**, i. 25.
- hār**, adj., *hoary, venerable*, nsm. M. 169; i. 39.
- hasopāda**, wk. m., *grey-coated one*, as. **hasopādan**, i. 62.
- hātan**, rd., 1) *bid, order*. 2) *name*, 3p. **hātað** (2), iiib. 31; pret. 3s. **hēt** (1), M. 2, 62, 74, etc.; 3p. **hēton** (1), M. 30; pp. **hāten** (2), M. 75, 218.
- hē**, pron., *he*, M. 7, etc.; gs. **his**, M. 11, etc.; ds. **him**, M. 11, etc.; used as d. of ref. = *his*, M. 7, 119, 145; *for himself*, iiib. 2; as. **hine**, M. 164, etc.
- hēahðungen**, adj., *distinguished, noble*, dsm. **hēahðungenum**, v. 30.
- healdan**, rd., *hold, maintain*, M. 14, 19, 41, 74, 102; opt. pret. 3p. **hēoldon**, M. 20.
- healf**, f., 1) *side*. 2) *half*, ds. **healfe** (1), M. 152, 318; as. (2), v. 8.
- heall**, f., *hall*, ds. **heall**, M. 214.
- heanlic**, adj., *disgraceful*, nsm. M. 55.
- hēap**, m., *band, company*, ns. iiia. 8.
- heard**, adj., *hard, fierce*, nsm. M. 130, iiia. 18; gsn. **heardes**, M. 266, i. 25; asm. **heardne**, M. 167, 236; asf. **heardc**, M. 33; asn. **heard**, M. 214; comp. nsm. **heardra**, M. 312.
- heardlice**, adv., *fiercely*, M. 261.
- hearm**, m., *grief, affliction*, gp. **hearna**, M. 223.

- hearra**, wk. m., *lord*;
heorra, M. 204; ds.
 hærran, v. 32.
heaðolind, f., *linden war-*
shield, ap. heaðolin[d]a,
 i. 6.
hēawan, rd., *hew, slay*,
 pret. 3s. hēow, M. 324;
 3p. hēowon, M. 181;
 hēowan, i. 6, 23.
helsceaða, wk. m., *hellish*
destroyer, fiend, np. hel-
 scaðan, M. 180.
hēo, pron., *she, it*, a. hīe,
 iiii. 4; hī, M. 180.
heofon, m., *heaven*, gp.
 heofona, iiii b. 35; dp.
 heofonum, M. 172.
heonan, adv., *hence*, M.
 246.
heorte, wk. f., *heart*, M.
 312; ds. heortan, M.
 145.
heorðenēat, m., *hearth-*
comrade, follower, np.
 heorðenēatas, M. 204.
heorðwerod, n. *household*
retainers, as. M. 24.
hēr, adv., *here*, M. 36, etc.;
 referring to a date, *in this*
year, i. 1 etc.
here, m., *army*, gs. herges,
 i. 31; ds. here, M. 292.
hereflȳma, wk. m., *fugi-*
tive, ap. hereflȳman, i.
 23.
heregeatu, f., *accoutre-*
ments, as. M. 48.
herelāf, f., *remnant of a*
army, dp. herelāfum, i. 47.
hettend, m., *hater, enemy*
 np. i. 10.
hī, pron., *they*, M. 19, etc.
 hīe, i. 8, 48, 51; g. *their*
of them, hyra, M. 20, etc.
 M. 70, etc.; heora, i. 47
 d. him, M. 197, etc.;
 hī, M. 127, etc.; reflex
 M. 82, 283; hīe, ii. 11.
hicgan, wk. 3, *hope, trust*
 M. 4.
hider, adv., *hither*, M. 57
 i. 69, iv. 2.
hīe, sec hēo, hī.
hige, m., *thought, purpose*
courage, M. 312; ds.
 M. 4.
higeglēaw, adj., *wise*
 npm. higeglēawe, iiii b. 31.
hild, f., *battle*, ds. hilde, M.
 8, 48, 55, 123, 223, 288
 324; as. [h]ilde, M. 33.
hilderinc, m., *warrior*, M.
 169, i. 39.
hindan, adv., *from behind*
 i. 23.
hiredmann, m., *member of*
a chief's household, clan.

- man*, np. hiredmen, M. 261.
- hit*, pron., *it*, M. 66, etc., used superfluously with *Ne*, M. 190.
- hlāford*, m., *lord*, M. 135, 189, 224, 240, v. 1; ds. *hlāforde*, M. 318.
- hlāfordlēas*, adj., *deprived of one's lord, masterless*, nsm. M. 251.
- hlēo*, n., *shelter, protector*, M. 74, ii. 12.
- hlēoðrian*, wk. 2, *sound*, pret. 3s. *hlēoðrode*, iv. 5.
- hlihhan*, vi., *laugh*, i. 47; pret. 3s. *hlöh*, M. 147.
- hogian*, wk. 2, *give thought, intend*, pret. 3s. w. g. M. 133; 3p. *hogodon*, M. 123; opt. pret. 3s. *hogode to wige*, M. 128.
- hold*, adj., *devoted, loyal*, sup. asn. *holdost*, M. 24.
- holdlice*, adv., *faithfully, loyally*, v. 14, 32.
- holt*, n., *wood, copse*, gs. *holtes*, M. 8.
- hord*, n., *treasure*, as. i. 10.
- hors*, n., *horse*, as. M. 2.
- hræfn*, m., *raven*, as. i. 61; np. [h]remmas, M. 106.
- hrāw*, n., *corpse, carrion*, as. i. 60.
- hrēam*, m., *noise, din*, M. 106.
- hrēman*, wk. 1, *proclaim aloud, boast*, i. 39.
- hrēmig*, adj. w. g., *re-joicing, exulting*, npm. *hrēnge*, i. 59 (MS. *hre-mige*).
- hremmas*, see *hræfn*.
- hrēowlice*, adv. *miserably*, iv. 8.
- hring*, m., *ring*, ap. *hringas*, M. 161.
- hringloca*, wk. m., *coat of ring-mail*, ap. *hringlocan*, M. 145.
- hrūse*, wk. f., *earth*, as. *hrūsan*, iiib. 35.
- hū*, conj. adv., *how*, M. 19.
- hungor*, m., *hunger*, iii b. 35.
- hwā*, 1) interr. pron., *who*, M. 124, 215. 2) indef. pron., *anyone, a man*, M. 71; asm. *hwæne, a certain one*, M. 2.
- hwæl*, m., *whale*, gs. *hwæles*, iiib. 28.
- hwænne*, conj. adv. w. opt., *when, until*, M. 67.
- hwæt*, interr. pron., *what*, M. 45; used as exclam., *lo!* M. 231.

hwil, f., *time, while*, as. used in adv. phrases as, *calle hwile, all the while*, M. 304; *ðā hwile ðe, as long as*, M. 14, 83, 235, 272, iv. 21; dp. *hwilon . . . hwilon, at one time . . . at another*, M. 270.

hwit, adj., *white*, asm. *hwit* (for *hwitne*), i. 63.

hýnan, wk. 1, *abase, defeat*, M. 180; pret. 3s. *hýnde*, M. 324.

hyran, wk. 1, *hear*; w.d., *obey*, pret. 3s. *hýrde*, v. 32; 3p. *hýrdon*, v. 14.

hyrde, m., *shepherd, guardian*, gs. *hyrdes*, iiii. 13.

hyrnednebba, wk. m., *horny-beaked*, as. *hyrnednebban*, i. 62.

hyse, m., *young man, warrior*, M. 152; gs. *hysses*, M. 141; np. *hys[s]as*, M. 123; *hyssas*, M. 112; gp. *hyssa*, M. 2, 128; ap. *hyssas*, M. 169.

I

ic, pron., *I*, M. 117, etc.; d. *mē*, M. 55, etc.; a. M. 29, etc.

in, 1) prep. w. a., *in, at*, v. 31. 2) adv., *in, inside*, M. 58, 157; inn, iv. 2.

innan, prep. w. a., *into*, v. 28.

inwitta, wk. m., *crafty one*, i. 46.

iren, n., *iron, iron weapon*, M. 253.

is, see *bēon*.

Iulius, m., *July*, as. iiii. 8.

K

kingc, *kyng*, see *cing*.

kyneðrymm, m., *kingly glory*, ds. *kyneðrymme*, v. 5.

kynn, see *cyn*.

kyst, f., *virtue*, dp. *kystum*, v. 23.

L

lædan, wk. 1, *lead*, M. 88; pret. 3s. *lædde*, iv. 17.

læne, adj., *perishable, transitory*, asn. iiii. 4.

læran, wk. 1, *instruct, exhort*, pret. 3s. *lærde*, M. 311.

lærg, m.?, *rim (of shield)*, as. M. 284. (MS. *lærig*.)

- lætan**, rd., *let, cause*, pret.
3s. lēt, M. 7, 140; 3p. lēton, M. 108.
- lāf**, f., *what is left, remnant*, i. 54; ds. tō lāfe, *left, remaining over*, iia. 13; dp. hamora lāfum, *results of hammer-work, swords*, i. 6.
- lagustrēam**, m., *tidal flow, tide*, np. lagustrēamas, M. 66.
- land**, n., *land*, gs. landes, v. 20; *ground*, M. 90, 275; ds. lande, M. 99, v. 16 (for landes?); as. land, i. 9, 27, 59, v. 25.
- lang**, adj., *long*, nsm. wk. langa, *tall*, M. 273; nsn. lang, M. 66? used as adv. v. 16; asf. lange, ii. 11.
- lāst**, m., *footstep, track*, as. on lāst, *in the track of, behind*, i. 22.
- lāð**, adj., *hateful, hostile*, dsf. lāðere, M. 90; npm. l[ā]ðe, M. 86; gp. lāðra, i. 9; dp. lāðum, i. 22; comp. asn. lāðre, M. 50.
- lecgan**, wk. 1, *lay*; pret. 3p. on lāst legdon, *followed the track, pursued*, i. 22.
- lendan**, wk. 1, *land*, pret. 3s. lende, iv. 19.
- leng**, comp. adv. *longer*, M. 171.
- lēod**, mf., *people*, as. lēode, v. 25; np. i. 11; gp. lēoda, iib. 4; dp. lēodum, M. 50; lēodon, M. 23; ap. lēoda, M. 37.
- lēof**, adj., *dear*, dsm. wk. lēofan, M. 319, iv. 13; asm. lēof[n]e, M. 7; lēofne, M. 208; sup. nsn. ðær him lēofost wæs, *where he liked best*, M. 23.
- lēoht**, n., *light*, as. iib. 2, v. 28; gp. lēohta, iia. 13.
- licgan**, v., *lie*, reflex. M. 319; 3s. ligeð, M. 222; lið, M. 232; pret. 3s. læg, M. 157, 204, 227, 294, i. 17; l[æ]g (MS. leg), M. 276; 3p. lāgon, M. 112, 183, i. 28; opt. pret. 3s. læge, M. 279; reflex. M. 300.
- lid**, n., *ship*, gs. lides, i. 27, 34.
- lidmann**, m., *ship-man, sailor*, np. lidmen, M.

- 99; gp. lidmanna, M. 164.
- lif, n., *life*, ds. life, iib. 9; as. lif, M. 208, iib. 4.
- lihtan, wk. 1, *alight*, pret. 3s. lihte, M. 23.
- lind, f., *linden shield*, as. linde, M. 244; ap. M. 99.
- lið, see licgan.
- lof, n., *praise, glory*, iib. 17.
- lūcan, II., *close u*, , *unite*, pret. 3p. lucon, M. 66.
- lufu, wk. f., *love*, as. lufan, iib. 20. (Cf. Siev. Gr. 278 n. 1.)
- lunger, adv., *quickly, soon*, v. 25.
- lyñan, wk. 3, *live*, pret. 3s. lyfode, iv. 16, 21. (Cf. Siev. Gr. 416 n. 2 c.)
- lysan, wk. 1, *loose, free*, M. 37.
- lytegian, wk. 2, *practise deceit*, M. 86.
- lytel, adj., *little*, inst. sm. lytle, i. 34.
- lytlian, wk. 2, *diminish*, 3s. lytlað, M. 313.
- M
- mā, comp. n. of micel used as indecl. sb. and as
- adv., *more*, M. 195; i. 46.
- mæcg, n., *man*, gp. mæcgea, ii. 2.
- mæg, m., *kinsman*, M. 5, 114, 224, 287; gp. māga, i. 40.
- mægen, n., *strength, force*, M. 313.
- mæl, n., *speech*, gp. mæla, M. 212.
- mælan, wk. 1, *speak*, pret. 3s. mælede, M. 43, 210.
- mære, adj., *glorious, famous*, nsm. i. 14.
- mærdū, f., *glory*, gp. mærdā, iib. 21.
- mæst, sup. adj., *greatest*, nsm. M. 223; asf. mæste, M. 175.
- mæð, f., *measure, fitness*, M. 195.
- magan, prp., *be able, may*, 3s. mæg, M. 215, 258, 315; pret. 3s. mihte, *could, might*, M. 14, etc., without inf. *was able (to go)*, M. 64; 3p. mihton, iv. 4; opt. pret. 3s. mihte, M. 124.
- manian, wk. 2, *exhort, instigate*, M. 228.
- manig, adj., *many, many a*, nsm. i. 17; mænig, M.

- 282; asm. *manigne*, M. 243; *mænigne*, M. 188; npm. ? *monega*, (for *manege*?) *many things*, M. 200.
- man**, m., *man*, M. 147; ds. *menn*, v. 30; *men*, M. 125, 319; as. *man*, M. 77, 243; np. *mienn*, iiib. 5, 32, v. 14; *men*, M. 105, 206; gp. *man-na*, M. 195. The ns. 'man' is also used as an indef. pron.: *one, people, a man*, M. 9, 239, iiib. 23, iv. 8, etc.
- mære**, comp. nsn. of *micel*, *greater, more*, M. 313, i. 65.
- maðelian**, wk. 2, *speak, harangue*, pret. 3s. *maðelode*, M. 42, etc.
- mē**, see *ic*.
- mearh**, m., *horse, steed*, ds. *mære*, M. 239; as. *mear*, M. 188.
- mēce**, m., *sword*, as. M. 167, 236; gp. *mēcea*, i. 40; dp. *mēcum*, i. 24.
- meodo**, m., *drink made from honey, mead*, ds. M. 212.
- mere**, m., *sea, lake*, ds. i. 54.
- metod**, m., *Lord*, gs. *meotodes*, iii b. 21; ds. *metode*, M. 147.
- meðelstede**, m., *place of assembly*, ds. M. 199.
- miccle**, adv., *exceedingly, very*, M. 50.
- micel**, adj., *great, large, much*, nsm. *mycel*, iii a. 9; nsf. iii a. 5, iii b. 19; gsn. *miccles*, M. 217; ds. *myccelum*, iii a. 2; asn. *mycel*, iv. 4.
- mid**, prep. w. d., *with, in company with*, M. 51, 56, 68, 79, 101, i. 26, 47, iv. 14; *among*, M. 23, 76; *with* (means, instrument), M. 14, 21, etc., (manner) *mid fleame, in flight*, i. 37; *mid friðe, peacefully*, M. 179.
- mild**, adj., *mild, gentle*, nsm. v. 23.
- min**, pron., *my*, nsm. M. 218, 222, 224, 250; nsf. M. 177; gsm. *mines*, M. 53; dsm. *minum*, M. 176, 318; instr. *mine*, iii a. 9, iii b. 16; asm. *minne*, M. 248; asf. *mine*, M. 216.
- mislice**, adv., *in different ways, variously*, iv. 7.

mōd, n., *mind, courage*,
M. 313; ds. *mōde*, iib.
21.

mōdelice, adv., *boldly*,
proudly, M. 200.

mōdig, adj., *brave spirited*,
nsm. *mōdi*, M. 147;
npm. *mōdige*, M. 80.

mōdor, f., *mother*, ds. *mē-*
ðer, iv. 2.

molde, wk. f., *earth*, ds.
molđan, iib. 5.

mōnað, m., *month*, as. iib.
5; *mōn[a]ð*, iib. 8.

morgentid, f., *morning*, as.
i. 14.

***mōtan**, prp., *may, be al-*
lowed, 2s. *mōst*, M. 30;
pret. 3s. *mōste*, *might*,
M. 272; 3p. *mōston*, M.
83; opt. 3s. *mōte*, M.
95, 177; 3p. *mōton*, M.
180; pret. 3p. *mōston*,
might be allowed, M. 87,
263.

mundbora, wk. m., *pro-*
tectector, guardian, ii. 2.

munuc, m., *monk*, gp. *mun-*
neca, iia. 9; dp. *mune-*
con, iv. 20.

murnan, iii., *trouble, care*,
M. 259; pret. 3p. *murn-*
non, M. 96.

mylenscearp, adj., *ground*

sharp, dp. *mylenscear-*
pum, i. 24.

N

nā, adv., *not*, intensifies *ne*,
M. 21, 258, 268, 325.

nægledcnearr, m., *vessel*
with sides fastened with
nails, nailed ship, dp.
nægledcnearrum, i. 53.
See *cnearr*.

næs, see *bēon*.

nama, wk. m., *name*, M.
267, iib. 12, 15; ds.
naman, iib. 32.

nān, pron., *not any*, dsm.
nānum, *none*, i. 25.

ne, adv., *not*, M. 21, etc.;
nor, M. 259.

nēah, adv., *near*, *nēh*, M.
103; *swa nēah*, *nearly*,
approximately, iia. 15.

nēd, n., *necessity*, ds. *nēde*,
i. 33, ii. 9.

nellan, anv., *be unwilling*,
refuse, 1s. *nelle*, M. 246;
pret. 3s. *nolde*, M. 6, 9,
275; 3p. *noldon*, M. 81,
185, 201. (Cf. *Siev. Gr.* 3
428 n. 2.)

nemnan, wk. 1, *name, call*,
3p. *nemnað*, iia. 5, 7,
iib. 4.

nēotan, II. w. g., *make use of*, *avail*, M. 308.
nigen, num., *nine*, *iiia*. 18.
niht, f., *night*, dp. *nihtum*, *iiib*. 13.
niman, IV., *take, seize*, M. 39, 252; pret. 3p. *nāmon*, iv. 12.
niððas, mp., *men*, g. *nið[ð]a*, *iiia*. 7.
niðweorc, n., *warlike deed*, gp. *niðweorca*, *iiia*. 18.
norð, adv., *north*, i. 38.
norðerne, adj., *northern*, npm. i. 18.
nū, 1) adv., *now*, M. 93, 175, 215, 316, iv. 13.
 2) conj., *now that, since*, M. 57, 222, 232, 250.

O

of, prep. w. d., *from, out of, away from*, M. 7, etc.
ofer, prep. w. a., extent or motion, *over, across*, M. 88, etc.; *ofer bæc*, *back*, M. 276.
ofer, m., *bank, shore*, ds. *ofre*, M. 28.
ofercuman, IV., *overcome*, pret. 3s. *ofercōm*, v. 18; 3p. *ofercōman*, i. 72.

ofermōd, n., *pride, overconfidence*, ds. *ofermōde*, M. 89.
ofscēotan, II., *wound or kill with arrow or javelin, shoot*, pret. 3s. *ofscēat*, M. 77.
ofslēan, VI., *slay*, pret. 3s. *ofslōh*, iv. 7.
ōfstlice, adv., *speedily*, M. 143.
oft, adv., *often*, M. 188, 212, 296, 321, i. 8.
on, prep., 1) w. d. Position: *on*, M. 25, 28, 63, 107, 227, 293, i. 49, 51; *at*, M. 199, i. 41; *in*, M. 142, 190, 214, *iiia*. 3, *iiib*. 21; *in, during*, M. 153, 248, 302, 324; *among*, M. 129, 220, 227, 259, 266, 279, 292, 300, 323. Time: *on*, *iiia*. 6; *ærest on flēame, first to flee*, M. 186; *on rim-craefte, in*, *iiib*. 7; *on*, M. 278. 2) w. a., *to, into*, M. 58, 178, 291, i. 38; *on hæft, in bonds*, iv. 6; *on flot, to or on the sea*, M. 41, i. 35; *aim against at*, M. 270, 322; *place in*, M. 299; *on gehwæðere hand, on both sides*, M.

112. Time: on dæg, *on a day*, M. 198; on ðone . . . dæg, iii b. 9; on morgentid, *in the morning*, i. 14. adv. phrases: on bēot, *boastfully*, M. 27; on ellen, *bravely*, M. 211; on hyra sylfra dōm, *at their own discretion*, M. 38; on lāst, *in pursuit of*, i. 22.
- oncnāwan, rd., *recognise, understand*, M. 9.
- oncweðan, v., *speak, say*, pret. 3s. oncwæð, M. 245.
- onemn, adv., *close by*, M. 184.
- onfindan, III., *perceive*, pret. 3s. onfunde, M. 5.
- onfōn, *receive, catch*, pret. 3s. onfēng, M. 110.
- ongēan, 1) adv., *back again*, M. 49, 137. 2) prep. w. d., *over against, opposite*, M. 100.
- onginnan, III., *begin*, pret. 3s. ongan, M. 12, 17, 89, 91, 228, 265; 3p. ongunnon, M. 86, 261.
- ongitan, v., *perceive*, pret. 3p. ongēaton, M. 84.
- ord, m., 1) *point of weapon*. 2) *line of battle, van*, ns. (1) M. 60, 146, 157, 253; (2) M. 69; ds. orde (1) M. 124, 226; (2) M. 273; as. ord (1) M. 47, 110.
- ōretmæg, m., *warrior, champion*, dp. ōretmægum, v. 11.
- ōðer, pron., *other, the other*, nsm. M. 282; dsm. ōðrum, M. 64, etc.; instr. ōðre, IIIa. 4; asm. ōðerne, *another*, M. 143, 234; asn. ōðer, IIIb. 2; ōðer twēga, *one of two things*, M. 207; npm. ōðre, iv. 4.
- oððæt, conj., *until*, M. 278; [oð] hæt, i. 16, oð hæt, iv. 17, v. 25; o[ð] hæt, M. 324; oð, ii. 11.
- oððe, conj., *or*, M. 208; *or else*, M. 292.

P

- pentecosten, m., *Pentecost, Whitsuntide*, gs. pentecostenes, IIIa. 8.
- plegian, wk. 2, *play, sport*, pret. 3p. plegodan, i. 52.
- prass, m.?, *battle-array, parade?*, ds. prasse, M. 68.
- prēost, m., *priest*, gp. prēosta, IIIa. 8.

R

ræd, m., *counsel*, gp. ræda, v. 5.
 rædan, wk. 1, *advise, instruct*, pret. 3s. rædde, M. 18.
 rædend, m., *guider, ruler*, iiib. 23.
 rand, m., *border, shield*, ap. randa[s], M. 20.
 raðe, adv., *soon, at once*, M. 30, 288; tō raðe, *just in time*, M. 164. [Cf. hraðe.]
 rēaf, n., *spoil, booty*, as. M. 161.
 reccean, wk. 1, irreg. w. g., *reck, care*, pret. 3p. rōhton, M. 260.
 rice, n., *kingdom*, ds. v. 19; as. v. 29.
 ricene, adv., *quickly*, M. 93.
 ricost, sup. adj., *most powerful*, nsm. M. 36.
 ridan, 1., *ride*, M. 291; pret. 3s. rād, M. 18, 239.
 riht, 1) n., *law, right*, as. iiib. 23. 2) adj., *right, fitting*, nsn. M. 190.
 rihte, adv., *straight, up-right*, M. 20; *duly, well*, iiib. 7.

rim, n., *number, reckoning*, gs. rimes, iiii. 11.
 rimcræft, m., *art of reckoning*, ds. rimcræfte, iiib. 7.
 rinc, m., *man, warrior*, dp. rincum, M. 18.
 roder, m., *heavens*, gp. rodera, iiib. 23; dp. roderum, iiib. 29.

S

sacu, f., *strife, battle*, da. sace, i. 42; *sake*, i. 4.
 sæd, n., *seed*, i. 20.
 sælida, wk. m., *seafarer*, M. 45; as. sælidan, M. 286.
 sæmann, m., *seaman*, np. sæmen, M. 29; dp. sæmannum, M. 38, 278.
 særinc, m., *seaman, seafarer*, M. 134.
 sake, see sacu.
 salowigpāda, wk. m., *dark-coated*, as. salowigpādan, i. 61.
 sǣwul, f., *soul*, M. 177; sǣul, iv. 25; as. sǣwle, v. 2, 28.
 scēadan, rd., *separate*, 3s. scēadeð, ii. 3.
 sceafst, m., *shaft (of spear)*, M. 136.

- scealc**, m., *servant, man*,
np. scealcas, M. 181.
- sceard**, adj. w. g., *muti-
lated, deprived*, nsm. i.
40.
- sceatt**, m., *property, trea-
sure*, dp. sceattum, M.
40, 56.
- sceolan**, prp., *shall*, 3s.
sceal, M. 60, 252, 312,
313; 2p. sceole, M. 59;
3p. sceolon, M. 54, 220;
pret. 3s. sceolde, *was
bound to, had to*, M. 16;
3p. sceoldon, *should*, M.
19; *had to*, M. 105; opt.
pret. 3p. *should*, M. 291,
307.
- sceōtan**, II., *shoot, dart*,
pret. 3s. scēat, M. 143,
270; pp. sceōten, i.
19.
- scēð**, f., *sheath*, ds. scēðe,
M. 162. [Cf. scēað.]
- scipflot**, wk. m., *seafarer*,
np. scipflotan, i. 11.
- scīr**, adj., *bright, clear*,
asn. M. 98.
- scūfan**, II., *shove, push*,
pret. 3s. scēaf, M. 136.
- scyld**, m., *shield*, ds.
scyld, M. 136; as.
scyld, i. 19; ap. scyldas,
M. 98.
- scyld**, f., *blame, guilt*, ds.
scyld, iv. 15.
- scyldburh**, f., *battle array
with shields touching
each other, shield-array*,
M. 242.
- scyp**, n., *ship*, ds. scype,
M. 40, 56, iv. 19. [Cf.
scip.]
- Scyttisc**, adj., *Scottish*,
nsm. i. 19.
- se**, dem. adj., *the, that*, nsm.
M. 6, etc. fq. used in its
emphatic form *sē* as pers.
pron. = *he*, M. 27, etc.;
nsf. sēo, M. 104, etc.;
nsn. ðæt, M. 76, etc. fq.
used as pers. pron.; gs.
ðæs, M. 8, etc. *for this*,
M. 120; ðæs ðe, *so far as*,
i. 68, iii. 14; gsf. ðære,
M. 95; dsmn. ðām, M.
10, etc.; be ðām, *thereby*,
M. 9; ðān, iv. 13; dsf.
ðære, M. 8, etc.; asm.
ðone, M. 77, etc.; used
as rel. pron. iii. 7, iii. 30;
asf. ðā, M. 74, etc.;
asn. ðæt, fq. used as dem.
pron. M. 5, etc.; ðat, M.
36; also as conj. = *that*,
M. 6, etc.; np. ðā, *they*,
M. 81, 184; gp. ðara,
i. 26; ðæra, M. 174; dp.

- ñam, M. 40, etc.; ap.
 ña, M. 82, etc.
sēcean, wk. 1, irreg. *seek*,
go towards, i. 55; pret.
 3p. sōhton, M. 193, sōh-
 tan, i. 58, 71.
secg, m., *man*, M. 159, i.
 17; gp. secga, i. 13;
 ap. secgas, M. 298.
secgan, wk. 3, *say*, M. 30;
 3p. secggeað, i. 68; pret.
 3s. sēde, M. 147; im-
 per. sege, M. 50.
sendan, wk. 1, *send*, M.
 30; pret. 3s. sende, M.
 134, v. 2; 3p. sendon,
 M. 29.
sēo, see **se**.
seofan, num., *seven*, iiia.
 15; seofone, i. 30.
setl, n., *setting (of sun)*,
 ds. setle, i. 17.
settan, wk. 1, *set*, *put*,
 pret. 3s. sette, iv. 6.
sigan, i., *sink*, pret. 3s.
 säh, i. 17.
sigor, m., *victory, triumph*,
 gp. sigora, iia. 15, iiib.
 22.
sīn, poss. pron., *his*, dsm.
 sīnum, v. 32.
sinc, n., *treasure*, as., M.
 59.
sincgyfa, wk. m., *treasure-*
giver, lord; as. sinc-
 gyfan, M. 278.
singan, iii., *sing, ring*,
 pret. 3s. sang, M. 284.
sittan, v., *sit, dwell*, pret.
 3s. sat, iv. 3.
sīðian, wk. 2, *journey, go*,
 M. 177; opt. 1s. sīðie,
 M. 251.
slēan, vi., *wound, slay*,
 pret. 3s. slōh, M. 163,
 285; opt. pret. 3s. slōge,
 M. 117.
snell, adj., *active, swift*,
 npm. snelle, M. 29.
sōfte, adv., *easily*, M. 59.
sōna, adv., *soon*, sōna swā,
as soon as, iv. 19.
sōðfæst, adj., *righteous*,
 asf. sōðfæ[ste], v. 2,
 sōðfæste, v. 28.
spēðan, wk. 1, *succeed*, 3p.
 spēðað to ñam, *can man-*
age this, M. 34.
spell, n., *tidings, message*,
 as., M. 50.
spere, n., *spear*, M. 137;
 ap. speru, M. 108.
spillan, wk. 1, *destroy*, M.
 34.
sprecan, v., *speak*, pret.
 3s. spræc, M. 211, 274;
 3p. spræcon, M. 200,
 212.

- sprengan**, wk. 1, *burst*,
break, pret. 3s. *sprengde*,
M. 137.
- springan**, III., *spring*, pret.
3s. *sprang*, M. 137.
- stæppan**, VI., *step*, *ad-
vance*, pret. 3s. *stöp*, M.
8, 78, 131.
- stæð**, n., *bank*, *shore*, ds.
stæðe, M. 25.
- standan**, VI., *stand*, M.
19; 3s. *stynt*, M. 51;
pret. 3s. *stöd*, M. 25, 28,
152, 273; *stuck fast*, M.
145; 3p. *stödon*, M. 63,
72, 79, 100, 182, 301.
- staðol**, m., *heavenly sta-
tion*, ds. *staðole*, IIIB.
30.
- stede**, m., *appointed place*,
station, as. M. 19.
- stedefæst**, adj., *steadfast*,
steady, npm. *stedefæste*,
M. 249; *stedefæste*, M.
127.
- stefn**, m., *stem*, *prow*, ds.
stefne, I. 34.
- stemnettān**, wk. 1, pret.
3p. *stemnetton*, *took their
turn*, M. 122. (Cf. note,
p. 36.)
- steorra**, wk. m., *star*, IIIB.
30.
- stihtan**, wk. 1, *direct*, in-
cite, pret. 3s. *stihte*, M.
127.
- stingan**, III., *stab*, *pierce*,
pret. 3s. *stang*, M. 138.
- stið**, adj., *stern*, *stubborn*,
nsn. M. 301.
- stiðferhð**, adj., *of stubborn
temper*, npm. *stiðferhðe*,
IIIB. 30.
- stiðhigende**, adj., *stern
of purpose*, npm. *stið-
h[ic]gende*, M. 122.
- stiðlice**, adv., *sternly*, M.
25.
- stöp**, see **stæppan**.
- strēam**, m., *stream*, as. M.
68.
- stund**, f., *while*, *time*, as.
æfre embe stunde, *every
now and again*, M. 271.
- stynt**, see **standan**.
- stýpel**, m., *tower*, *steeple*,
ds. *stýple*, IV. 24. [stēap.]
- sum**, pron. w. part. g.,
some, one, a certain one,
nsm. M. 149, 164; asf.
sume, M. 271; asn. *sum*,
M. 285; apm. *sume*, IV.
7, 8, 9, 10.
- sunne**, wk. f., *sun*, I.
13.
- sunu**, m., *son*, M. 76, IV.
2; as. I. 42; ns. *sun[u]*,
M. 298.

- sūðerne**, adj., *from the south*, asm. M. 134.
sūðportic, m., *south porch*, ds. sūðpo[r]tice, iv. 25.
swā, 1) adv., *thus, in this way*, M. 122, 132, 198, 280, iv. 18, 20; w. adj., so, M. 33, 243, 319, iv. 15, w. adv. M. 59; swā ðeah, *however*, v. 29. 2) conj., *as*, M. 290, i. 7, iv. 22, 23; *where*, ii. 3, v. 12.
swāt, n., *blood*, ds. swāte, i. 13.
sweart, adj., *black, dark*, asm. wk. sweartan, i. 61.
swegel, n. *heaven*, gs. swegles, v. 28.
sweltan, iii., *die, perish*, M. 293.
sweng, m. *blow*, gs. swenges, M. 118.
sweord, swurd, n., *sword*, ns. swurd, M. 166; gs. sweordes, i. 68; as. swurd, M. 15, 161, 237; gp. sweorda, i. 4; dp. sweordum, i. 30; ap. swurd, M. 47.
swylce, adv., *also, likewise*, i. 57; swilce . . . ðac, i. 30, swylce . . . ðac, i. 19, 37, ii. 7.
swiðe, adv. *strongly, stoutly, very, much*, M. 115, 118, 282, iiib. 22, iv. 5.
swustersunu, m., *sister's son*, M. 115.
sy, see **bēon**.
sylf, pron., *self*, dsm. sylfum, v. 30; gp. sylfra, M. 38.
syllan, wk. 1 irreg. *give, sell*, M. 38, 46; pret. 3s. sealde, M. 271, *sell*, iv. 8; opt. 3p. syllon, M. 61.
syððan, 1) adv., *since, afterwards*, iiib. 10, iv. 22. 2) conj. *since*, i. 69, iv. 12, v. 18.

T

- tæcan**, wk. 1 irreg., *show, direct*, pret. 3s. tæhte, M. 18.
tæsan, wk. 1, *lacerate, wound*, pret. 3s. tæsde, M. 270.
tīd, f., *time*, M. 104; as. v. 8, 31.
tīr, m., *glory*, M. 104; as. i. 3.
tīrfæst, adj., *glorious*, nsm. iiib. 13.
tō, prep. w. d., *to, towards; motion*, M. 8, 13, 56,

- 292; motion of mind, hogode tō wige, *gave attention to*, M. 128; hiegan tō, *trust in*, M. 4; bylde tō gūðe, wige, *encourage to fight*, M. 235, 321; gen-anode tō ðearfe, *to meet the need*, M. 232; cf. M. 12; lēge tō gefeohte, *for battle*, i. 28; purpose, aim, *for*, as, M. 46, 131, 197, 245; tō lafe, *left*, iiii. 13; tō kinge gehālgod, *consecrated king*, iiii. 2. After verbs: tō wāpnum feng, M. 10; gelyffenne tō, *in*, iv. 13; ind. obj. M. 28.
- tō, adv., *too*, M. 55, 66, 90, 164, iiii. 22; *to-wards*, M. 150.
- tōberstan, iii., intr. *burst asunder*, break, pret. 3s. tobærst, M. 136, 144.
- tōbrecean, iv., *break*, break through, pret. 3s. tōbræc, iiii. 23; pp. tōbrocen, M. 242.
- tōdræfan, wk. 1, *drive asunder*, *disperse*, pp. tōdræfed, iiii. 18.
- tōdrifan, i., *drive away*, *disperse*, pret. 3s. tōdrāf, iv. 7.
- tōgædere, adv., *together*, M. 67.
- tōtwæman, wk. 1, *divide*, break up, pp. tōtwæmed, M. 241.
- toward, prep. w. d., *to-wards*, iv. 5.
- trym, n., *step?*, as. M. 247. (Cf. *Beowulf*, l. 2525.)
- trymian, wk. 1, *encourage*, exhort, M. 17; pret. 3p. trymedon, M. 305. (Cf. *Siev. Gr.*³ 400, n. 2.)
- tungol, n., *heavenly body*, luminary, i. 14.
- twēgen, num. m., *two*, twain, M. 80; gn. twēga, M. 207.
- [twentig], num., *twenty*, iiii. 15, 18, v. 6, 20. (MS. xx.)
- [tȳn], num., *ten*, iiii. 13. (MS. x.)
- tȳnhund, num., *ten hundred*, iiii. 11.

Ð

ðā, see se.

ðā, 1) adv., *then*, M. 2, etc. 2) conj., *when*, M. 10, etc.; *since*, ðā, M. 276.ðær, 1) adv., *there*, M. 64,

- etc.; *ðā ðær, thereupon*, M. 17, 205; *ðar*, vi. 21.
 2) conj., *where, ðær*, M. 23, etc.
- ðæt**, conj., *that, so that*, M. 6, etc. (represented by a contraction in MSS., so as dem. adj. and pron. except M. 36, lat.)
- ðanc**, m. w. g., *thanks*, as., M. 120, 147.
- ðanian**, wk. 2, *be yet*, pret. 3s. [ðā]n[o]de, i. 12 (see note, p. 39).
- ðe**, 1) connect. particle used as rel. pron. and to form conjs., M. 14, etc.; *in proportion as*, M. 313 (second ðe). 2) adv. used w. comp. = *the*, M. 146, 312, 313, i. 46. (Inst. of dem. pro., cf. ðý.)
- ðeah**, 1) conj., *though*, v. 16; ðeh, iv. 5. 2) adv., *however*, M. 289.
- ðearf**, f., *need*, M. 233, v. 34; ds. ðearfe, M. [201], 232, 307; as. M. 175.
- ðearle**, adv., *vigorously, effectually*, M. 158, i. 23.
- ðegen**, m., *servant,thane*, as. M. 151; np. ðegenas, M. 205, 220; ap. M. 232.
- ðegenlice**, adv., *as befits a thane*, M. 294.
- ðeh**, see **ðeah**.
- ðencan**, wk. 1 irreg., *think, intend*, w. inf., 1s. ðence, M. 319; 3s. ðenceð, M. 258, 316.
- ðeod**, f., *people*, ds. ðeode, M. 220; gp. ðeoda, M. 173; dp. ðeodum, i. 22.
- ðeoden**, m., *prince, lord*, M. 120, 178, 232, ii. 1, iiia. 20; ds. ðeodne, M. 294; as. ðeoden, M. 158.
- ðeodkynning**, m., *king*, gs. ðeodkyninges, v. 34.
- ðeow**, m., *servant*, gp. ðeowa, iiib. 19.
- ðin**, poss. pron., *thy*, asn. M. 178; dp. ðinum, M. 50; apf. ðine, M. 37.
- ðincan**, wk. 1 irreg., *seem*, 3s. ðinceð, M. 55; pret. 3s. ðūhte, M. 66.
- ðis**, dem. pron., *this*, nsn. iiia. 16; dsm. ðison, iv. 11; ðis, M. 316; dsf. ðisse, M. 221, iiib. 6; dsn. ðyssum, i. 67; ðýs, i. 66; asm. ðisne, M.

32; ðysne, M. 52; asn.
 ðis, iii b. 3; apm. ðas,
 M. 298.
ðolian, wk. 2, *endure, hold out*, M. 201, 307.
ðonne, conj., *when*, M. 213; w. opt. *than, than that*, ðon[ne], M. 33; ðonne, M. 195.
ðræg, f., *space of time*, as. ðræge, ii. 11, v. 4.
ðreat, m., *band, company*, iiii. 9.
ðreo, num., *three*, g. ðreo-ra, M. 299.
ðrittigæða, num., *thirtieth*, ds. ðrittigæðan, iiii. 20.
ðu, pron., *thou*, M. 30, etc.; ds. ðē, M. 29, etc.
ðurfan, prp., *need*, 1p. ðurfe wē, M. 34; 3p. ðurfon, M. 249; pret. 3s. ðorste, i. 39, 44; 3p. ðorftan, i. 47.
ðurh, prep. w. a., *through*, penetration, M. 141, 145, 151; means, M. 71, iib. 15, 37.
ðurhwadan, vi., *pierce*, pret. 3s. ðurhwōd, M. 296.
ðus, adv., *thus*, M. 57.
ðūsend, num., *thousand*, iiii. 16.

U

unbefohten, adj., *unsought, with impunity*, npm. unbefohtne, M. 57. (MS. unbefohtene.)
under, prep. w. d., *under*, ii. 9.
unearg, adj., *not cowardly*, brave, npm. unearge, M. 206.
unforcūð, adj., *not reprobate, honourable*, nsm. M. 51.
unforht, adj., *not afraid*, brave, npm. unforhte, M. 79.
unorne, adj., *old*, nsm. M. 256.
unriht, adj., *not right*, wrong, nsn. iv. 5.
unrim, n., *countless number*, i. 31.
unsceððig, adj., *harmless, blameless*, nsm. wk. unsceððiga, iv. 1.
unwæclice, adv., *not feebly, resolutely*, M. 308.
unweaxen, adj., *not full-grown*, nsm. M. 152; nsn. unwexen, iib. 11.
ūp, adv., *on high, upwards*, M. 130; ūpp, i. 13, 70.

upgang, m., *going up, approach*, as. M. 87. (MS. *upgangen*.)
uppe, adv., *on high*, iiii. 29.
ūre, poss. pron., *our*, nsm. M. 232, 240, 314; nsn. M. 313; asm. *ūme*, M. 58; dp. *ūrum*, M. 56.
ūt, adv., *out*, M. 72, i. 35.
ūðwita, wk. m. *learned man*, np. *ūðwitan*, i. 69.

W

wāc, adj., *slight, slender, frail*, asm. *wācne*, M. 43; asn. wk. *wāce*, iiii. 3.
wācian, wk. 2, *slacken, flag*, M. 10.
wadan, vi., *pass, advance*, M. 140; pret. 3s. *wōd*, M. 130, 253; *wōdon*, M. 96, 295.
wæl, n., *the slain, carnage*, M. 126, 303, i. 65; ds. *wale*, M. 279, 300.
wælfeld, m., *field of battle*, ds. *wælfelda*, i. 51.
wærest, f., *bed of slaughter*, as. *wæreste*, M. 113.
wælspere, n., *slaughter-spear*, as. M. 322.
wælstōw, f., *field of slaughter or of battle*, gs. *wæl-*
stōwe, M. 95; ds. M. 293, i. 43.
wælwulf, m., *slaughter-wolf; warrior*, np. *wælwulfas*, M. 96.
wæpen, n., *weapon*, M. 252; gs. *wæpnas*, M. 168; ds. *wæpne*, M. 228; as. *wæpen*, M. 130, 235; gp. *wæpna*, M. 83, 272, 308; dp. *wæpnum*, M. 10, 126.
wæpengewrixl, m., *play of weapons, fight*, gs. *wæpengewrixles*, i. 51.
wær, f., *safe keeping*, ap. *wæra*, v. 3.
wære, **wæron**, see **bēon**.
was, see **bēon**.
wæstm, m., *fruits*, as. iiii. 37.
wæter, n., *water*, ds. *wætere*, M. 64, 96; as. *water*, M. 91, 98, i. 55; gp. *watera*, iiii. 27.
waldend, m., *ruler*, M. 173, iiii. 1, iiii. 22; *wældend*, v. 6, 8; gs. *waldendes*, iiii. 17, 34.
wandian, wk. 2, *hesitate*, M. 258; pret. *wandode*, M. 268.
wē, pers. pron., *we*, M. 33, etc.; g. *ūre*, M. 234; d. *ūs*, M. 39, 233; a. M.

- 34, 60, 237; used reflex., M. 40.
- weald**, m., *forest*, ds. wealde, i. 65.
- wealdan**, rd. w. g., *exercise power*, iv. 4; *wield*, M. 83, 168, 272; *get possession of*, M. 95. w. d., *rule*, pret. 3s. wēold, v. 9; 3p. wēoldon, v. 19.
- weard**, m., *guardian*, iiib. 35.
- wegan**, v., *carry*, pret. 3s. wæg, iiib. 20; 3p. wēgon, M. 98.
- wel**, adv., *well, fully*, iv. 22, v. 9.
- wela**, wk. m., *wealth*, as. welan, v. 21; weol[an], v. 7.
- welhwær**, adv., *nearly everywhere*, iiib. 17.
- wēnan**, wk. 1, *think, believe*, pret. 3s. w. g. and opt. cl. wēnde, M. 239.
- wendan**, wk. 1, *turn, go*, M. 316; pret. 3p. wendon, *turned back*, M. 193; *went*, M. 205; opt. 1s. wende, M. 252.
- weorðan**, *happen*, pret. 3s. wearð, M. 295; used as aux. *was, became*, M. 106, [113,] 114, 135, 202, 241, 288, i. 32; iii b. 16; wear[ð], iii b. 18; wær[ð], M. 116; 3p. wurdon on flēame, *took to flight*, M. 186; opt. pret. 3s. wurde (aux.), M. 1; 3p. wurdan, *were*, i. 48; 3p. geworden, iiia. 19.
- weorðscipe**, m., *honour*, ds. ii. 12.
- werian**, wk. 1, *defend*, used reflex., pret. 3p. hi were-don, M. 82, 283.
- wērig**, adj., *weary*, nsn. i. 20; npm. wērige, M. 303. (MS. werige.)
- werod**, n., *host, army*, M. 64, 97; ds. werode, M. 51; weorode, i. 34; as. werod, M. 102.
- werðeod**, f., *people, nation*, ap. werðeode, iiib. 33.
- west**, adv., *west*, [w]est, M. 97.
- westende**, m., *west end*, ds. iv. 24.
- wicg**, n., *horse*, ds. wicge, M. 240.
- wicing**, m., *creek-dweller, pirate*, as. M. 139; gp. wicinga, M. 26, 73, 97; dp. wicingum, M. 116.
- wid**, adj., *wide, extensive*, instr. sn. wide, iiib. 34.

- wide**, adv., *far and wide*,
 iiib. 17, 31, v. 17.
- wig**, n., *fight*, gs. wiges, M.
 73, 130; wiggas, i. 20,
 59; ds. w[i]ge, M. 10;
 wige, M. 128, 193, 235,
 252.
- wiga**, wk. m., *warrior*,
 M. 210; as. wigan, M.
 75, 235; np. M. 79,
 126, 302; gp. wigena,
 M. 135.
- wigend**, m., *warrior*, np.
 M. 302; gp. wiggendra,
 ii. 12.
- wigheard**, adj., *stern in
 fight*, asm. wigheardne,
 M. 75.
- wigplega**, wk. m., *war-
 play, battle*, ds. wig-
 plega, M. 268, 316.
- wigsmið**, m., *warrior*, np.
 wigsmiðas, i. 72.
- wihaga**, wk. m., *war-
 barge, phalanx*, as. wiha-
 gan, M. 102.
- wiht**, f., *thing*, d. used as
 adv. wihte, *at all*, v. 33.
- willan**, anv., *will, be re-
 solved, wish*, 1s. wille,
 M. 221, 247, 317; wyllle,
 M. 216; 3s. wile, M. 52;
 1p. willað, M. 35, 40;
 3p. M. 46; pret. 3s.
- wolde, M. 11, 129, 160;
 without inf. *wished (to
 go)*, iv. 2; 3p. woldon,
 M. 207; opt. 2s. wille,
 M. 37.
- windan**, iii., *dart, fly*, M.
 322; pret. 3s. wand,
brandished, M. 43; 3p.
 wundon, *circled round*,
 M. 106.
- wine**, m., *patron, friend*,
 M. 250; ap. winas, M.
 228.
- winedrihten**, m., *lord, pa-
 tron*, as. M. 248, 263.
- winemæg**, m., *kinsman*,
 ap. winemāgas, M. 306.
- winter**, m., *winter*, gp.
 wintra, iia. 11, 19; v. 7,
 21; dp. wintrum, M. 210.
- wintergetel**, n., *period of
 a year*, gs. wintergeteles,
 iia. 14.
- wis**, adj., *wise*, nsm. M.
 219, iiib. 27; np. wise,
 iiib. 33.
- wisian**, wk. 2, *guide*, pret.
 3s. wisode, M. 141.
- witan**, prp., *know*, 3s. wāt,
 M. 94; pret. 3s. wiste,
 M. 24.
- wið**, prep., 1) w. g., *to-
 wards*, M. 8, 131, 290.
 2) w. d., *against*, M.

- 103; *in exchange for*, M. 31, 35, 39, iv. 8. 3)
 w. a., *against*, M. 82, 277, 298, i. 9, 52.
wiðerlean, n., *requital*, M. 116.
wlanc, adj., *proud*, dsn. wk. wlancan, M. 240; asm. wlancne, M. 139; npm. wlance, M. 205, i. 72.
wlitan, i., *look*, pret. 3s. wlät, M. 172.
wlitig, adj., *beautiful*, asn. iiib. 3.
word, n., *word, speech*, ds. worde, iiia. 4; as. word, M. 168; dp. wordum, M. 26, 43, 210, 250, v. 33; wordon, M. 306.
wordsnotor, adj., *wise of speech*, nsm. iiib. 27.
woruld, f., *lifetime, world*, ds. worulde, M. 174; worlde, iiia. 19; worulda, v. 4.
woruldgesælig, adj., *worldly prosperous*, M. 219.
wōðbora, wk. m., *prophet* (astrologer), np. wōðboran, iiib. 33.
wracu, f., *revenge, vengeance*, iiib. 34.
wræcläst, m., *track of exile, exile*, dp. wræclästum, v. 17.
wrecan, v., *avenge*, M. 248, 258; pret. 3s. wrec, M. 279; opt. pret. 3s. wræce, M. 257.
wudu, m., *wood, forest*, as. M. 193.
wulf, m., *wolf*, as. i. 65.
wund, f., *wound*, as. wunde, M. 139, 271; dp. wundum, M. 293, 303, i. 43.
wund, adj., *wounded*, nsm. M. 113, 144.
wunian, wk. 2, *dwell*, pret. 3s. wunode, iv. 21, v. 4, 17.
wurðlice, adv., *honourably, with honour*, M. 279, iv. 23.
wynn, f., *joy*, gp. wyнна, M. 174.
wynsum, adj., *pleasant*, asn. iiib. 3.
wyrcan, wk. 1 irreg., *make, form*, M. 102.
wyrnan, wk. 1 w. g. and d., *withhold, refuse*, pret. 3s. wyrnde, M. 118; 3p. wyrndon, i. 24.
wyrðe, adj., *worthy*, nsm. iv. 23.

Y

yfel, n., *evil, harm*, gs.
yfeles, M. 133; as. yfel,
iv. 16.
ymbclyppan, wk. 1, *em-
brace*, 3p. ymbclyppað,
v. 12.

ymbe, see embe.

yrhðo, f., *cowardice, slack-
ness*, as. M. 6. [carg.]
yrre, adj., *wrathful*, nsm.
M. 44, 253.

yð, f. *wave*, gp. yða, iiib.
25.

PROPER NAMES

A

Acemannesceaster, *Ake-
man's Chester, Bath*, d.
iiia. 3.

Ælf[h]ere, M. 80.

Ælfnðð, M. 183.

Ælfrēd, son of King Æthel-
red, iv. 1.

Ælfric, father of Ælfwine,
g. M. 209.

Ælfwine, son of Ælfric,
and kinsman of Byrht-
noth, M. 211, 231.

Æscferð, a Northumbrian,
son of Ecglaf and a host-
age, M. 267.

Æðelgār, g. M. 320.

Æðelrēd, King Æthelred,
g. M. 53, 151, 203, v.
10, 18; Æðelrēdes, iv. 1.

Æðe[l]ric, brother of Si-
byrht, M. 280.

Æðe[l]stān, King Æthel-
stan, i. 1.

Anlāf, i. 46; g. i. 31; d.
i. 26. (See note, p. 39.)

B

Baðan, Bath, a. iiia. 5.

Brunnanburh, a town or
fort, close to Durham,
probably, where a battle
was fought in 937 be-
tween the English un-
der Æthelstan on the one
side and the Northmen,
Scots, Irish and Welsh
on the other, i. 5. (See
Introduction, p. xv ff.)
[‘Almost certainly Brū-

*nanburh**, Cook, *Jour.*
Germ. Phil. 1. 506.]

Bryten, f., *Britain*, d. iiib.
14; a. i. 71.

Bryttas, *Britons*, d. v.
10.

Byrht[h]elm, *father of*
Byrbnoth, g. M. 92.

Byrhtnōð, M. 42, etc.; g.
M. 114.

Byrhtwold, M. 309.

C

Cēola, *father of Wulfstan*,
wk. g. M. 76.

Cnut, *the Danish king of*
England, v. 18.

Constantinus, i. 38.

Crist, *Christ*, d. [Criste],
iv. 14, 25; Criste, v. 2.

Cyneward, *an English*
bishop, iiib. 15.

D

Dene, *the Danes*, n. iv. 12,
Den[e], v. 19; d. De-

num, ii. 8, Denon, M.
129.

Dēoraby, *Derby*, ii. 8.

Dor, *Dore*, *town in Derby-*
shire, ii. 3.

Dun[h]ere, M. 255.

Dyflen, *Dublin*, a. i. 55.

Dyngesmere, *probably*
some estuary, i. 54. Cf.

Dingestow, in *Mon-*
mouth.

E

Eadgār, *King Edgar*, iiia.
1, iiib. 2, 9.

Eadmund, *Edmund, brother*
of King Æthelstan, *and*
afterwards king, i. 3, ii.
1, 13; g. iiia. 17.

Eadric, *Edric*, M. 11.

Eadweard, *Edward*, 1)
a warrior, M. 117, 273.

2) *King Edward*, *son of*
Alfred the Great, g. i. 7,
52, ii. 13. 3) *King Ed-*
ward the Martyr, iiib.

12, v. 1, 24; d. v. 13.

Eadwold, *Edwold*, M.
304.

Eal[d]helm, *Aldhelm*, *fa-*
ther of Ælfwine, M.
218.

Eastseaxe, *the East-*
Saxons, *people of Essex*,
g. *Eastseaxena*, M. 69.
(Cf. *Siev. Gr.* 3 § 264,
n.)

Ecglāf, *father of Æscferth*,
g. M. 267.

Eligburg, *Ely, in Cambridgeshire*, d. iv. 18.

Engle, *the Angles*, i. 70 ;
g. ii. 1, iiii. 1, iiib. 2,
v. 1, 20 ; d. v. 11.

G

Gadde, g. Gaddes, M.
287.

Godric, 1) son of Odda, M.
187, 237, 325. 2) son
of Æthelgar, M. 321.

Godwig, brother of Godric
and Godwin, M. 192.

Godwine, 1) Godwin, a
chief, God[w]ine, M.
192. 2) Earl Godwin,
iv. 3, 6.

H

Harold, King Harold, sec-
ond son of Cnut, d. iv. 5,
v. 30.

Humbre, *the Humber*, wk.
g. ii. 4.

Hwitanwyllesgeat, town
of Whitewell, in Derby-
shire, ii. 4.

I

Iraland, *Ireland*, i. 56.

L

Lēofsunu, M. 244.

Ligeraceaster, *Leicester*,
ii. 6.

Lindkylne, *Lincoln*, ii. 6.

M

Maccus, M. 80.

Myrce, mp., *the Mercians*,
Mercia, i. 24, d. iiib. 16;

Myrcon, M. 217 ; a. ii. 2.

N

Norðhymbre, mp. *the peo-
ple dwelling north of the
Humber, the Northum-
brians, Northumbria*, d.
Norðhymbron, M. 266.

Norðmenn, *North-men*,
*Norsemen, invaders from
Scandinavia*, i. 53 ; g.
i. 33 ; d. ii. 9.

O

Odda, father of Godric,
Godwin and Godwig,
g. M. 186, 238.

Offa, a leader of the Eng-
lish, M. 198, 230, 286,
288 ; g. M. 5.

Oslac, *Earl of Bernicia and Deira, banished from England*, iib. 25.
Oswold, *an English leader*, M. 304.

P

Pante, *wk. f., the river Blackwater in Essex*, a.
Pantan, M. 68, 97.

S

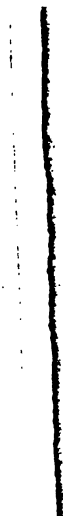
Scottas, *the Scots of Scotland*, g. i. 11, 32; d. v. 9.
Sexan, *mp., the Saxons*, i. 70, d. v. 11.
Sibyrht, *brother of Æthelric*, g. M. 282.
Snotingaham, *Nottingham*, ii. 7.
Stānford, *Stanford*, ii. 7.
Stūrmere, *mouth of the Stour?* a. M. 249.

Ð

Ðurstān, *father of Wistan*, g. M. 298.

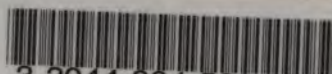
W

Wēalas, *the Welsh*, d. Wālum, v. 9; a. i. 72.
Westsexe, *the people of Wessex, Westsaxons*, i. 20; g. Westseaxna, i. 59.
Wighelm, g. Wig[h]el[m]cs, M. 300. (MS. Wigelines.)
Winchester, *Winchester*, d. iv. 3.
Wistān, *son of Thurstan*, M. 298.
Wulfmær, *son of Wulfstan, nephew of Byrhtnoth*, M. 113, 155, Wul[f]mær, M. 183.
Wulfstān, M. 75; g. M. 155; d. M. 79.



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